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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVII NO. 60 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Congress Votes For Mahatma's Leadership

Next Congress Session In December

RAJEN BABU'S INVITATION TO BIHAR ACCEPTED

Concluding Scenes In Tripuri: Mrs. Naidu's Tribute To Bose's Devotion To Duty

TRIPURI, March 12.

The fifty-second session of the Indian National Congress concluded at 10-30 p.m. to-night, amidst enthusiastic and memorable scenes.

Before the conclusion of the session, the Congress decided to hold its next session, in Bihar during the last week of December this year.

The Congress also passed resolutions on Indian states, Foreign Affairs, Indians Overseas, Palestine and Baluchistan.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya moved an amendment to the resolution on Indian States, demanding the deletion of the last paragraph referring to Haripura policy and seeking the addition of a clause, whereby the Congress would take direct interest in the States' People's Struggles, and Congress Committees would direct Satyagraha movements in the States.

The amendment was however lost, and Babu Rajendra Prasad, the mover of the resolution remarked: "Let us promise less and do more instead of promising much and achieving less."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved the resolution on foreign affairs He strongly criticised the British Government's foreign policy and declared that India could not be a party to that policy which meant "the murder of democracies and freedom."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu thanked all concerned.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

TRIPURI, March 12.

On resumption of the third and last day of the plenary session of the Congress at 6-30 p.m. resolutions on Palestine and Baluchistan passed earlier by the Subjects Committee were put from the chair and passed with acclamation.

Pandit Nehru then next moved the resolution on Foreign Policy passed by the Subjects Committee yesterday. Pandit Nehru emphasised the need for India to take a keen interest in foreign policy, because that was a vital question which affected their interests considerably. He said that India had to pay attention to the British Foreign Policy, because unfortunately, she was still part of the British Empire and whatever foreign policy the British Government adopted, affected India. She had no direct voice in this policy, and she was often misrepresented. Though what was happening in the world did not affect India immediately, it was bound to affect and did affect a country like India.

Pandit Nehru strongly criticised the foreign policy pursued by Mr. Chamberlain and said that it was a dangerous one, particularly to India, as it meant destruction of what had been regarded as good and necessary. "I hate the foreign policy of the British Government and emphatically declare that I cannot stand it and India cannot associate herself with this policy."

He instanced the recent happenings in Czechoslovakia and China. He said that he had the picture of Czechoslovakia before his mind, and he could not but condemn in the strongest terms "the betrayal of Czechoslovakia by England and France". "The League of Nations and Geneva", said Pandit Nehru, "are nothing but the tomb stone of peace. History will never forget the "treachery of the British and French Governments in their betrayal of the little democratic country of Czechoslovakia."

BETRAYAL OF DEMOCRACY

Referring to the Spanish War, he said that if Republican Spain failed, it was not because of the arms supplied by Italy and Germany, but because of the plotting of British and French Governments which were determined to kill it and they had succeeded in it. "We cannot keep quiet, when these murders of democracies are going on. India cannot be a party to this kind of murder of democracy. India must dissociate herself from the British foreign policy and line up with those freedom and democracy-loving countries. India is on the threshold of her freedom, and she is bound to play an important role in the world's history. Therefore, she cannot remain indifferent."

FRONTIER POLICY CONDEMNED

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, seconding the resolution, emphasised the need for India to take a keen interest in foreign affairs. They should know where they stood with regard to foreign affairs. He dissociated himself with the present policy of the British Government as this was based largely on the betrayal of States which she herself had been instrumental in creating.

Condemning the frontier policy of the Indian Government, Mr. Bhulabhai said that the Government had admitted that fifteen crores of Rupees have been spent to maintain peace and tranquillity in the frontier. "We cannot afford to ignore this issue, namely foreign policy, on the ground that we have got much at home deserving our attention."

Referring to the League of Nations, Mr. Desai said that India could not be a member of this body, because it would mean a second vote to England. He had no objection to India being a

(Continued on page 11, column 3.)

Mrs Naidu On 'Tripuri Mantra'

"There is only one mandate; there is only one ideal; there is only one goal; There is only one destiny for the Indian Nation, and that is freedom of the Indian People, untrammelled by foreign domination".

TRIPURI, March 12.

In a thirty minutes' speech, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu thanked the Reception Committee for the splendid arrangement made at Tripuri and also made a supreme appeal for unity.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu thanked Mr. Subhas Bose, the ailing President, who, despite the mandate of the physician and of Mahatma Gandhi, had come to Tripuri to do his duty. "I shall be expressing your sentiment when I say that we all hope that he may be restored to health very soon, and be able to do his duty allotted to him by the voters."

ABUL KALAM

Paying a tribute to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who conducted the proceedings in the absence of the President, Mrs. Naidu remarked that he conducted a delicate task with exemplary dignity and authority. At every step, Maulana Azad was guided by the President from his sick bed.

Thanking the men and women volunteers, Mrs. Naidu commented upon their wonderful discipline which was the embodiment of the teaching of the Congress to the people of India.

"Last night, there was a little theatrical scene which paled into nothing beside the discipline, patience and dignity of the rest of the audience. Thus the first lesson of freedom has been ably learnt and ably demonstrated in the Congress in our midst."

MRS. NAIDU'S CALL FOR UNITY

Mrs. Naidu proceeding thanked one by one the members of the Reception Committee, Seth Govind Das and his colleagues. She emphasised how they had contended with the vagaries of elements, but still their task had been done so well. She expressed special appreciation of the work of the volunteer corps who had done their duty marvellously.

Mr. Subhas Bose whom Mrs. Naidu termed as the "ailing president who came to Tripuri in defiance of the Mandate of physicians and the Mahatma, to do his duty.

Proceeding, Mrs. Naidu said: "Let us go back to our own places with the full consciousness that nothing can disunite the Congress. That the Congress is fundamentally indivisible, and conflict is not more than foam on the ocean. Men came here from many Provinces with fear and doubt, and each asked the other, "What shall be the end of this session?" but all of us who had resolution, knew that the unity could not be broken. Unity is indivisible in the fight for freedom. There is no room for party conflicts in the Congress. There is no room for internecine warfare. There is room for unity and sacrifice. It is this lesson that we take back—namely, temporary differences cannot make the Congress disunited".

In a ringing voice, Mrs. Naidu declared "Men and women, Hindus or Muslims, Christians or Parsees, whatever their communities might be, whatever their creed might be, as far as freedom is concerned, let us never be divided under the banner of the Congress, under the guidance of that fertile little man, the Mahatma, who can be crushed under the foot of a little child, but who shook the mighty British Empire. There is only one mandate; there is only one ideal; there is only one goal; there is only one destiny for the Indian Nation, and that is freedom of the Indian people, untrammelled by foreign domination."

Seth Govind Das, chairman of the Reception Committee, thanked members and delegates for putting up with difficulties and inconvenience, as also his colleagues on the Reception Committee who had rendered him every assistance and co-operation in the discharge of his duties.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, in conclusion, thanked the delegates and observed that it was the first time in the history of the Congress that he had to act for a President since Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was ill.

The "Vande Mataram" was then sung and the Fiftysecond Session of the Congress concluded at half-past ten, amidst enthusiastic scenes and cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai". "Vande Mataram".—A.P. & U.P. Congress Special Service.

Big Majority For Pant's Resolution

TRIPURI PAVES WAY FOR CO-OPERATION

Subhas To Announce New Cabinet After Consultation With Gandhiji

VISHNUDATTNAGAR, March 12.

The "United Press" understands that the position after the adoption of the resolution of Pandit G. B. Pant in the open session regarding the Congress President remains unchanged.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will not resign, as the resolution is not in any manner a vote of "No Confidence" against him.

The immediate effect of the resolution can be judged from the fact that prominent Working Committee members who resigned took part in the Open Session debates, and this is believed to be a happy augury of their undoubted valuable co-operation with the Congress President, whose ill-health continues to cause concern.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT AFTER COMMUNICATION WITH GANDHIJI, THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT WOULD BE ABLE TO ANNOUNCE THE PERSONNEL OF THE NEW CONGRESS CABINET, AND IT IS PRESUMED THAT THE NEW CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE WILL CONTAIN A FEW PROMINENT SOCIALISTS.

This appears to be based on observations made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the concluding portion of his last article entitled "Where are we?" Gandhiji, it is said, has been in favour of having Congress Socialists on the Working Committee, and that last year it was Socialists themselves who declined to nominate their representatives on the Committee.

It is the unanimous view here that the Tripuri session has contributed much towards the solution of the domestic crisis, and pessimism about the disruptive tendencies in the Congress ranks is discounted.—United Press Congress Special.

LINE CLEAR FOR CO-OPERATION

What Mahatma Is Reported To Have Told Pt. Nehru

VISHNUDUTT NAGAR, March 12.

The "United Press" lobby correspondent learns that after the dispersal of the Congress last night, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi were in telephonic communication, when the Mahatma was informed about the serious turn in Congress President's illness, the unfortunate demonstration by a section of Bengal Communist delegates and the reactions of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant's resolution on the Bengal delegates.

Pandit Nehru is also reported to have informed Gandhiji of the rumour of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's probable resignation.

It appears that Gandhiji did not feel particularly perturbed about the demonstration, but stressed the imperative need of purging the Congress of all bogus elements, and expressed satisfaction on the resolution about the changes in the constitution to be settled by the All-India Congress Committee and deep concern over Mr. Bose's health.

Mahatma Gandhi is further reported to have advised that utmost care and caution should be taken about Mr. Bose's health, and that it would be deplorable if he resigned.

Gandhiji is reported to have said that after all the misunderstandings had been cleared and after the Congress had paved the way for co-operation by the old members of the Working Committee, Mr. Bose should be assured of loyal co-operation of all Congress leaders during his term of office.—A. P.

SUBHAS BOSE'S HEALTH

Rise In Temperature After Morning Improvement

TRIPURI, March 12.

Mr. Bose's condition this morning was better. His temperature had gone down, but still he was prohibited from receiving visitors, as Doctors were unwilling to permit any strain on him.

There was again a rise in his temperature in the afternoon. At about 5 p. m. his temperature touched 102 degrees, and his pulse was very weak. He had been advised complete rest and did not attend the concluding session of the Congress.—A. P.

Bose To Meet Mahatma After Recovery

TRIPURI, March 12.

Lobby talks indicate that Mr. Bose, as soon as he recovers from his illness, may meet Mahatma Gandhi to draw up a programme of work and appoint the Working Committee.

If his condition remains the same, he is expected to leave for Calcutta to-morrow afternoon.—A. P.

SARDAR TO LEAVE FOR DELHI

To Help Mahatma In Negotiations

VISHNUDATT NAGAR, March 12.

The "United Press" learns that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will be in Delhi, to enable Gandhiji to present the case of the Rajkot people in negotiations with the Viceroy.

According to the Associated Press Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, accompanied by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai is leaving Tripuri for Delhi to-morrow morning, and is expected to report to Mahatma Gandhi on the "happenings at Tripuri."

Subhas To Meet Mahatma

(From Our Special Repres entative)

TRIPURI. March 12.

A lakh of people stood up reverently under the canopy of a glittering sky as a group of six girls dressed in saffron saries rendered the "Vande Mataram" song which was relayed through the microphone to every corner of the huge enclosure, where the Congress met for hours to-night, before dispersing. Prior to termination of proceedings, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in a speech that was full of poetic touches, thanked all those who had contributed to the success of the session at Tripuri. While many of the delegates and visitors have already started their homeward journey, the Congress President is lying with a temperature of 103 degrees in a small hut by the side of the Narmada river. In the meantime people are meeting everywhere in small groups, to discuss as to what his future course of action will be.

No pressman is allowed to see the President, except on an undertaking that he will not discuss politics. The only person among those associated with Mr. Subhas Bose who was communicative was Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, who said that things were as bad as when he left politics nine years ago. He was not prepared to go further.

SUBHAS TO SEE MAHATMA.

It is, however, considered most likely that Mr. Subhas Bose will, after recovery, take the earliest opportunity of seeing Mahatma Gandhi to discuss the situation. Rumours that Mr. Bose may resign in view of the trend of voting on Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant's resolution are entirely discredited in circles that are closely in touch with the Congress President. Mr. Bose himself, it is understood on reliable authority does not interpret the resolution of Pandit Pant as a vote of censure on him. In view of this, Congress circles believe that Mr. Bose will go to Mahatma Gandhi at the earliest opportunity and take his advice in the matter of nominating the Working Committee.

SOCIALISTS' NEUTRALITY CRITICISED

The attitude of neutrality shown by the Congress Socialists Party when Pandit Pant's resolutions came up for voting in the open session of the Congress to-day, is a subject of comment in the Tripuri circles. While the Rightist element feel that the Congress Socialists, true to their tradition, have taken a course which will promote harmony in the Congress ranks The Bengal 'bloc' and those in sympathy with Mr. Bose refer to the Socialist attitude in bitter terms. Some of the members of the Socialist Party themselves told me that but for the ugly demonstration at the open session, last night, voting on Pandit Pant's resolution would probably have been a little different. Though the chances of the resolution being carried even if it had been put to vote yesterday were very bright, the difference in votes would not have been so much as was revealed. The Bengal delegates seem to have learnt a bitter lesson. They were very meek and orderly at today's sittings. There was a rumour, not without some basis, that they were anxious that the next session of the Congress should be fixed in Bengal.

NEXT SESSION IN BIHAR

The honour of having it next year, however will go to Bihar, in view of the invitation extended by Babu Rajendra Prasad, and accepted by the Congress at its open session to-night.

The Congress has also decided to fix the session in the last week of December since the present arrangement of having it in March has been causing considerable inconvenience.

By an overwhelming majority of about two thousand votes, the delegates to the Tripuri Congress

(Continued on page 7, col. 4)

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Applications are invited for the post of Secretary to a newly formed All-India business organization. The qualifications required are a good education, business experience, and preferably some knowledge of the law and journalism. Candidates, who should be between 30 and 35 years of age, must be men of good address and initiative. The salary offered is from Rs. 500 p.m. to Rs. 800 p.m. according to qualifications. Applications, which should be in the candidate's own hand-writing, should be addressed with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1000, "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications are invited from ladies and gentlemen to represent an old well-established, progressive Indian Life Office. Qualification—respectable social status having influence and easy means. Terms—Commission, salary or allowance. Prospect—On confirmation promotion to the grade of permanent field staff. Possession of a car is an advantage. Apply Box No. 4080, Advt. Dept., "Statesman", Calcutta. (11470)

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Notice is hereby given that Temporary Receipt No. 350|928 in respect of 25 Shares numbered 281813|281837 of THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED standing in the name of the deceased Thackersi Gella has been lost or mislaid, and the undersigned has applied to the Company to issue duplicate Temporary Receipt for the said Shares. Any persons having any claim on the said Shares should notify to and lodge such claim with the Company at its Registered Office, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date, after which no claim will be considered and the Company will proceed to issue duplicate Temporary Receipt.

Mrs. VEJBAI THAKERSHI GHELLA.
(Signature of the heir of the deceased)

Bombay, dated the 13|3|39. (11499)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the execution of Annual Monsoon Repairs to all the buildings belonging to the Municipality and the properties formerly belonging to the B.I.T. Improvement Trust and now vested in the Municipality in each of the following three Divisions separately:—

(1) Division No. 1 comprising A, B, C & D Wards including the Sanitary Institute Building at Princess Street.
(2) Division No. II comprising E East and F Wards and Dharavi Scheme No. 56 in G North Ward, including Matunga Leper Home and Kurla Deonar works.
(3) Division No. III comprising E West and G Wards (excluding Dharavi Scheme No. 56) but including Bandra Slaughter Houses.

and will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY the 23rd March, 1939.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the Tender.

Forms of tender, specification etc. will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5|- for each copy by the City Engineer, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

In the case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500|-.

N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 11th March, 1939. (10780)

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Public Notices

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WANTED SIX HONORARY HOUSE PHYSICIANS and HOUSE SURGEONS for the Tata Hospital, Jamshedpur. Candidates must possess the M.B. Degree or other equivalent qualification and will be appointed for a term of two years only after which they must vacate the appointments. An honorarium of Rs. 20|- per month will be paid in the first year and Rs. 40|- in the second year. Private practice is allowed only in the second year provided it does not interfere with Hospital duties. Candidates should apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to The Chief Medical Officer, The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, before the 22nd March, 1939.

Jamshedpur, 4th March, 1939. (10755)

WANTED.

WANTED TWO ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS for the Tata Hospital, Jamshedpur. Candidates must possess the M.B. or other equivalent degree and have specialised either in Clinical Pathology or in Venereal Diseases. Salary Rs. 120—15—270. Assistant Medical Officers will be provided with free unfurnished quarters or an allowance amounting to ten per cent. of their pay in lieu thereof. Apply with copies of three recent testimonials stating age and qualifications to The Chief Medical Officer, The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, on or before the 1st April, 1939.

Jamshedpur, 4-3-39. (10754)

WANTED

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from GRADUATES of a recognised Veterinary College for appointment as VETERINARY GOVERNOR'S COMMISSIONED OFFICERS in the Burma Frontier Force.

Candidates to be between 20 and 25 years of age and able to talk Hindustani fluently.

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Major,
Staff Officer,
Headquarters, Burma Frontier Force,
Secretariat, Rangoon. (10743)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

REGISTRATION OF GRADUATES TO BECOME ELIGIBLE TO VOTE AT THE NEXT ELECTION OF FELLOWS BY REGISTERED GRADUATES.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the next Election of Fellows by Registered Graduates to fill up FIVE vacancies that will occur on the 4th August, 1939, will be held about the second week of July, 1939. All those whose names are at present on the roll and those who enrol themselves on or before the 31st March, 1939, will be entitled to vote at the election.

Graduates, (irrespective of their standing in years) who have not yet enrolled themselves as registered graduates can do so on payment of Rs. 5 prescribed in that behalf.

As the notices, voting papers, etc., relating to the election will be sent ONLY to their registered addresses, such of the existing registered graduates as have not yet intimated the change, if any, in their addresses are requested to do so on or before the 31st March, 1939. Any intimation of the change of address received after the said date will not be attended to.

As the University Office has no possible means of ascertaining the casualties that may have occurred among the Registered Graduates, the University will be much obliged to the relatives of the deceased registered graduates, if any, or to any person who knows, as a matter of fact, the death of a registered graduate, if the fact is reported to the Registrar. As the University Office may, acting on the information received, delete the names reported as dead from the Roll of Registered Graduates, persons forwarding the information are requested to make themselves sure that their information is correct.

(10753)

Public Notices

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THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9 Wallace Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, 30th March, 1939, at 4-15 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1938.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. J. M. B. Gibbons as a Director.
4. To elect Directors in place of Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji and Mr. J. M. B. Gibbons who retire by rotation but offer themselves for re-election. Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji is interested as a partner in the firm of Cotton Buyers to the Company.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th March, 1939, to 31st March, 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For The Bombay Company Limited,
J. F. MACDONELL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 13th March, 1939. (10776)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NARHAR WASUDEO KARMARKAR has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from incumbrances of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, possession, sale, gift, least, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of leasehold tenure, situate at Dadar Matunga Estate of Bombay Municipality bearing Plot No. 266A outside the Fort in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 653 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 887 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 210A|10 of Matunga Division with the messuage tenement dwelling house and structure standing thereon or in the course of construction and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F Ward No. 7062 (1a) Street No. 629B and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the South East by Plot No. 266 of the said Estate, on the South West by Plot No. 252 of the said estate, on the North East by Deodhar Road 60 feet in width and on the North West by Plot No. 265 of the said estate.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1939.

KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys. (10782)

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9 Wallace Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, 30th March, 1939, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

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Bombay, 13th March, 1939. (10777)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 628 of 1936.

CHUNILAL DAMODARDAS BELAPURIA and Another .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
CHHOTALAL RAMDAS SHROFF and Another .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 2nd September, 1937, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, 16th March, 1939, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

ALL those pieces of lands situate at village Makne-Kapase Taluka Palghar District Thana and bearing Khata No. 17 together with a Bungalow standing thereon (in Survey No. 51) together with godowns, cattle-sheds, wells, trees, etc. and bearing New Survey No. 27, Survey No. 51, Hissa No. 1, Survey Nos. 52 and 53 and Survey No. 54, Hissa No. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PATHARE & LAXMANWAR, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1939.

G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner. (10779)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A lot of old arms and ammunition consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers, cartridges, swords, bayonets, etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

10781

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FOURTH Fascinating Week
AT
KRISHNA
TALKIES :::: DUBASH THEATRE
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR VISITS UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

A palm leaf manuscript written by a Jain in the 14th century was among the many objects of interest seen by the Governor of Bombay, when he visited the University Offices and Buildings in Bombay on Saturday morning. His Excellency spent about an hour in the University.

Sir Roger Lumley was received by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, who in turn presented to His Excellency the members of the Syndicate and Mr. S. R. Dongerkery, Registrar.

Those present were Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia, Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri Lt.-Col. S. L. Bhatia, Mr. N. V. Modak, Principal S. G. Burrow, Rev. C. Palacios, Principal N. M. Shah, Principal R. D. Karamarkar, Prof. S. R. Davar, Moulvi M. Y. Haindaday, Dr. B. G. Vad and Mrs. G. R. Billimoria.

The University Library was the first to be visited by the Governor Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri and Dr. P. M. Joshi (Librarian) showed His Excellency the vast collections of books and manuscriots. Among the volumes which Sir Roger saw were the "Ragas and Raginis" by Ganguli sets of Indian and Persian paintings, a Jain manuscript written in 1390 A.D. and a Persian manuscript of the 17th century.

The working of the University Offices was explained to His Excellency by Mr. Dongerkery, the Registrar, while Prof. C. N. Vakil explained the working in the School of Economics and Sociology. At the latter place the Governor was also shown a few thesis and the arrangements for research work.

PROFITS OF 5.5 LAKHS FOR KOHINOOR MILLS

The forty-fourth ordinary General meeting of the shareholders of the Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited, was held on Wednesday, the 8th March, 1939, at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort Bombay, to transact business.

The directors of the Company have submitted to the shareholders the annual report and audited accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1938.

The accounts show that, after providing for Special and General Depreciation as well as Income-tax and Super-tax amounting to Rs. 1,46,283-10-0, the year's working has resulted in a net profit of Rs. 5,50,809-1-0 which, together with the amount of Rs. 13,713-1-3 brought forward from last year makes a total of Rs. 5,64,622-2-3.

The directors have thought it to be advisable to purchase certain new machinery and replace further old machinery and a sum of approximately Rs. 5,50,000 was expended on this account as will be seen in the balance sheet under their respective heads.

The diretors have pointed out that it is necessary to appoint an auditor or auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration

"CHITRA" CONGRESS SPECIAL

The 'Chitra', the Leftist Marathi weekly, has published a special Tripuri Congress number. Mr. Laxmanshastri Joshi, in his article examines the various kinds of schools of critics who attack Gandhiji and his methods and assesses the value of Gandhiji's contribution to the struggle for freedom. Prof. N. R. Phatak explains cleverly why Socialists still want Gandhiji's leaderhip without his philosophy. Mr. V. B. Karnik wants the Congress to be strengthened but the present leadership to be dethroned Mr. K. N. Joglekar assures Mr. Rajagopalachariar that the Congress boat will never sink so long as the masses are there to make it float.

Mr. Anant Kanekar attacks what he calls the defeatist mentality of certain people who imagine that Maharashtra has regressed after Tilak, because there is no leader of his outstanding eminence. Mr. T. V. Parvate explains how the connotation of Swaraj has expanded during last 125 years. There are contributions also from Dr. Ambedkar, Dr. N. B. Khare, Mr. Prabhakar Padhye, Rameshkumar Bose and Mr. D. V. Divekar.

Delhi Prisoners To Suspend Hunger-Strike

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena has received the following telegram from the State Prisoners in the District Jail at Delhi, who went on hunger-strike: "Gandhiji asked us to suspend hunger-strike till the 15th, when he will see us. Please advise."

The following reply has been sent by Mr. Mohanlal Saxena: "Your telegram. Accept Gandhiji's advice. Suspend hunger-strike."—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Fraudulent Endorsement On G. P. Notes

STOCK EXCHANGE'S PLEA FOR PURCHASER'S PROTECTION

Right Of Purchaser To Demand Renewal Stressed: Statement In Central Assembly Recalled

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President, Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay, has addressed a letter to the Hon Sir James Grigg, Finance Member to the Government of India, New Delhi, on the subject of fraudulent endorsement on Government Promissory Notes, extracts

I have the honour to invite the attention of the Government to the following representation which I desire to make, in the interests of the Stock Exchange as well as in the interests of Banks, businessmen and the investing public in general, with regard to the extremely unsatisfactory state of affairs prevailing in respect of the negotiation of Government Promissory Notes, which has been brought to light by the recent decision of the Privy Council in the suit "The Secretary of State vs. the Bank of India, Ltd."

Before discussing the present situation, we would like to trace in brief the position as it obtained before it was elucidated by this judgment. The general impression prevailed, rightly or wrongly, amongst all brokers and dealers in Government Securities, even amongst all Banks and—this may be said without exaggeration—amongst almost everyone who had occasion either to own or handle Government Paper—financiers, trustees, charities and an extremely large body of investors both small and big—that renewal of a Government Promissory Note resulted in affording protection not only to the holders thereof, as is now the case, but to the renewers also, by discharging them from all liability under the old note which liability, on interpreting the following which occurs in para 60 of the Guide Book for Investors in Government of India Securities, and similar other statements contained therein as also in the Government Securities Manual, they believed, was accepted by Government:

"A person who receives a note may be to some extent doubtful of the validity of the chain of endorsements, but by receipting it for renewal he can always raise the question and have it decided."

CLARIFICATION BY GOVERNMENT

This question, because of its ambiguity, was constructed to mean that a person receiving the note, that is the purchaser, could decide the validity of the endorsement by getting the note renewed, whereas, according to the statement recently made by Government on the subject, it would appear that what they had in mind was that if a purchaser had any doubts, he could ask the seller to renew the note first and then have such renewed paper endorsed in his own name, in which event he would be assured of a clean title. No elaborate arguments need to be entered into at this stage to demonstrate that the first of these two views was not wholly untenable. The very fact that three eminent judges of the Bombay High Court expressed themselves in agreement with it, is sufficiently indicative of the ambiguity which pervaded the issue. Besides, the statements contained in the Government Securities Manual and the Guide Book for Investors in Government of India Securities were not as sufficiently clear-cut and as unequivocal enough as one would desire; nor was the silence which Government maintained on this point, nor their failure to draw the attention of the commercial community and the public to the misapprehension under which they laboured (of which Government could not but have been fully aware) calculated to dispel the misconception.

We state this not with a view to entering into any recrimination as to what should or should not have been done, in the past, but merely to point out that this belief, however mistaken, was universal, and that it was primarily on the basis of this erroneous assumption that Government Securities built up the popularity and negotiability which they now command. An ordinary investor, desiring cash, could get it across the counter, without wasting any time or experiencing any trouble, in exchange for Government Securities, and the buyer was so prepared to pay at a moment's notice solely because he harboured and acted under the 'bona fide' impression that in case of doubt he could get the note renewed and so transfer the liability, if any, to Government.

"NO FOUNDATION IN LAW"

It is, however, now been made clear that this belief has no foundation in law. We cannot challenge, nor have we any desire to contest, the validity of the judgment given by the highest tribunal under which it is held that no renewing a Government Promissory Note, the renewer thereof does not shed his liability in respect of any defect embodied in the original Promissory Note; that the act of renewing does not transfer any such liability to Government; that such renewer continues to be, as the last endorsee, liable to Government for any defect in title, and that under the law of limitation of suits, such liability remains intact for a period extending over 60 years.

It will be agreed that when a liability arises under a note carrying a forged endorsement, it results in a balance of equities between two innocent parties—Government and the holder—who have to suffer by a fraud of the third. The question therefore is which of the two have the better means of finding out the fraud. Evidently, and the judgment confirms this, Government have refused to accept all risks relative to the genuineness of the endorsements on the plea that they have no means of discovering the fraud. But, it will be conceded, if Government with all the resources at their command, confess themselves helpless in the matter, how can a purchaser, possessed of no such facilities or means, verify for himself the validity of the one or more endorsements carried by the note? This precaution, however, the law requires that he must take if he wishes to protect his interest. Under such circumstances, therefore, Government will concur that when effecting a transaction, no other remedy is open to Banks and other purchasers of Government Securities but that of insisting upon taking only those clean pieces which bear no endorsements whatever. Two different consequences, each in itself undesirable, are likely to follow the adoption of this procedure and both of them are deserving of the utmost consideration, the second one particularly so.

TWO CONSEQUENCES.

(a) First, as each and every seller will have to get the note renewed in his own name before endorsing it in favour of the purchaser, the ordinary investor, unaccustomed to the routine, will be put to a great deal of trouble, and apart from the trouble, as a renewal will not ordinarily be completed earlier than a week, a great deal of delay also will inevitably occur. Moreover, if the endorser is not known, the purchaser will require to be assured that the individual endorsing the note is the same person in whose name the note has been renewed, and that his signature is genuine and not a forged one. This will mean that the seller will have to seek an introduction, which again will occasion still greater loss of time. The latter defect, it must be admitted, is incurable and in all cases likely to exist; but taken in conjunction with the other features to which we have referred, the delay which will ensue is certain to prove highly vexatious, and the popularity of Government Securities, particularly amongst the small investors whom Government have always been anxious to interest, will thereby be greatly reduced.

(b) Notwithstanding the serious disability which we have just outlined, it is doubtful whether Government's position now will be any the more substantially secured than before. And thus: Government to protect themselves have reserved the right to claim an indemnity in every case of renewal. Presumably, Government are prepared to exercise this right and call for an indemnity each time they renew a note. But—and this is of paramount importance—what really will be the intrinsic value of the protection thus obtained since the indemnities taken will be from parties many of which are likely to be of no known standing? It is necessary to stress that holders of Government Securities are drawn from not one single class. Their ownership is widespread, a large part of the issue standing in the names of a mass of people, as a rule ignorant, and on the whole diffused over the length and breadth of the country. For each one of them will it be necessary to undergo the process of renewal extending over many days—and this at a time when money may be urgently needed, for it is only on such occasions that Government Securities are realized; from each one of them possibly indemnity may be demanded and in nearly "each case such indemnity is likely to provide no effective guarantee to Government on account of the parties lacking a cognisable and recognised status." And if, as a measure of precaution Government refuse to accept the type of indemnity forthcoming, in the absence of any other available, renewal will be impossible and the bargain in all probability will remain unconcluded. The remedy will prove worse than the disease, for in that event the ready marketability of the paper will be adversely affected.

GRAVE DISADVANTAGES FEARED.

In fine, under both heads, grave disadvantages will manifest themselves. On the one hand, the delay inherent in renewal and verification will entail a drastic slowing down of the machinery of transfer and considerably hinder and impede the free circulation of Government Securities; on the other hand, either the protection accruing to Government through weak indemnities will prove to be illusory, or, if Government choose to safeguard themselves against this contingency by insisting on being furnished with first-class indemnities, the securities will be rendered unsaleable or at least saleable only at a heavy discount, and thus suffer in liquidity. In any case they will lose the great popularity they now enjoy and investors will be dissuaded from holding them. The character and quality, which are the distinguishing marks of Government Securities to-day, will undergo a change for the worse, and in the ultimate analysis greatly suffer.

Nor will it be possible for the Stock Exchange, which has a vital stake in these matters, to continue the present facilities which it offers for trading in Government Securities. It would be palpably undesirable for it to continue to expose its members and their clients to the unfair risk which devolves on them under the current rules, which compel the buying member to accept from other party Government Paper carrying a chain of endorsements, however long. It will be evident that if the present anomalous position is in no wise improved, a drastic overhaul in the methods of security trading will become a matter of pressing consideration for the Exchange. Even Government themselves in their statement made on 18th February, 1939, before the Central Legislative Assembly have admitted that there is only one remedy open to the purchasers and that is to "insist. . . . . if there is any element of doubt, that the scrip should be renewed before they can take it, in which case they will be fully protected." In view of this, the purchaser must have right to demand renewed paper against his contract and, in order that this may be so, the rules pertaining to Government Securities will have to be revised by us to make the delivery of paper bearing any endorsement other than that of the renewer a bad tender.

TIME FOR COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY

We would make it quite plain that we greatly appreciate the privilege that has been extended to the holders of renewed paper by granting them a clear title irrespective of any defect embodied in the old note. We are likewise whole-heartedly in sympathy with the objects which Government have before them in taking up the attitude which they have in declining to assume full liability in respect of the parties renewing notes bearing fraudulent endorsements. We fully realise that as trustees of the funds of the nation, as custodians and managers of its finances and as the rightful guardians of the money contributed by the tax-payers, they cannot countenance, nor view with equanimity, the prevalence of conditions which would provide them with no effective safeguard against forgeries, frauds, malpractices and like abuses. Government nevertheless must agree, that in spite of the ends in perspective being of unimpeachable honesty, in the process of achieving them, restrictions and burdens incompatible with business practice and repugnant to commercial usage and tradition are ushered into being, and these cannot but destroy to an appreciable extent the liquidity of Government Paper, impede its negotiability, curtail its circulation and diminish its popularity impairing in the end the credit of Government itself, without however, as we have shown, providing that material protection which is the very cause of these defects being brought into existence. These are disturbing conclusions and it is our firm conviction that the time has arrived for a comprehensive survey of the existing position. Looking to the ramification of the issues raised, we have no doubt Government must have already ordered such a review and we await with interest communication concerning the steps which Government contemplate, or, which they propose to take, to put the matter on a more satisfactory basis as would ensure the continuance of the cordial relationship which has prevailed so far and render it unnecessary for us to introduce such an undesirable change in our rules as the one indicated above, which will not but mar the ready marketability of Government Paper.

Mr. Mahmoud Abul Fath, Editor of "Al Misri," member of the Egyptian Delegation

Mr. Ahmed Hamza, member of the Egyptian delegation to the Congress

MUSIC CONCERT AT VILE PARLE

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Mar. 7.

As one of the interesting features of local Holi celebrations, the "Vile Parle Sporting and Literary Association's musical entertainment proved a great success. Mr. P. L. Deshpande of the Law College exhibited his mastery of a difficult musical teachnique that must be considered quite remarkable for an amateur although he has sometime been broadcast by the Bombay Station. Mr. Tendulkar of the local musical school also sang with great success and impressed the audience with his brilliant style and interpretation.

BILLS FOR MUNICIPAL REFORM

The "Bombay Government Gazette" publishes a Bill to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act 1925:

The object of the Bill is to amend the provisions in the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, relating to the disqualification of councillors and the calling of meetings to elect the president and vice-president.

Section 15 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and sections 12 and 28 of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, provide that, if any councillor was under any disability when elected or appointed as a councillor or incurs any disability after election or appointment, his seat shall be vacant.

There is no provision, however, prescribing the authority which shall decide whether a vacancy has occurred. Only if any question or dispute arises the matter is to be referred to the commissioner or to Government, as the case may be, for final decision.

At present, presidents of municipalities, in exercise of their powers to regulate municipal meetings, often disallow councillors from exercising their rights and privileges as such if in their opinion they have incurred any disability, and a great deal of controversy and unpleasantness sometimes arises from such action.

It is therefore proposed to provide that in every case the Collector should, in the first instance, decide whether a vacancy has occurred and that an appeal should lie to the Commissioner or to Government whose orders should be final

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H-124

Sensational Victory For Kirkee United

Two Goals In A Minute

DEFEAT CHANGED INTO VICTORY IN A DRAMATIC END

Hockey fans were treated to a sensational game, when the Kirkee United met the "Times of India" in the semi-final of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship.

DRAMATIC ENDING

The latter had the mortification of seeing victory snatched away. The Pressmen created a mild sensation when from the bully-off, they took the lead and held this till a minute and a half from the end. Then there was a dramatic ending. The Kirkee United scored two good goals in rapid succession and earned the right to contest the final.

There was little doubt that the visitors were the better side but the Pressmen deserve credit for their splendid defence and but for this they should have been worse off. The outstanding players in the field were B. N. Nimal, J. Phillips, for the winners, while Easdon, O. Thomas, Correa and D'Souza for the losers.

SENSATIONAL START

The game had a sensational start for practically from the bully off, the Kirkee team was on the defensive and in the second minute of play E. D'Souza, the Pressmen's clever centre-forward, sent in a good shot which was deflected into the goal by a defender. From now onwards the Kirkee team attacked vigorously and the Pressmen's goal had many narrow escapes. The Times' forwards were making occasional raids through their speedy right-extreme but the Kirkee defence was on toes and checked many promising moves. Kirkee continued to dominate play and Easdon, Thomas and Menezes had a hard time in keeping the fast Kirkee forwards and they missed many a glorious chance. Play swung from end to end towards the end and Phillips came to his side's rescue on two occasions. The first half ended with the Pressmen in the lead.

SECOND HALF

The second half started with the Times of India attacking and D'Souza and Correa worked the ball up. The Pressmen forced a penalty-corner but it proved of no avail. It appeared that the Pressmen were concentrating on defence for Thomas was seen to drop behind from inside-right. Kirkee were exerting heavy pressure but Easdon was playing a great game and their forwards had no shot at goal. The Times continued to keep the lead. E. D'Souza and Correa showing up very well and their moves were always dangerous. The Times forced two successive corners but these did not assist them materially.

SENSATIONAL ENDING

When all things pointed to a victory for the Bombay side, there was a sensation when K. N. Nimal the left-inside went in and scored the equaliser amidst deafening cheers. There was a further sensation when from the bully-off the Kirkee team scored another good-goal through G. N. Nimal, the inside-right and thus defeat was changed into victory and one of the most sensational of games ended.

The Score:—

KIRKEE UNITED	2 goals
TIMES OF INDIA	1 goal

KIRKEE UNITED: Shinde; J. Phillips and D'Souza; Gaikwad, B. N. Nimal and A. M. Martis; J. M. Phillips, G. N. Nimal, Tvrell, K. N. Nimal and Amor.

TIMES OF INDIA: Mendoza; O. Thomas and Easdon; Fernandes, Lynn and Menezes; Mendis, Thomas, D'Souza, Correa and Petty.

UMPIRES: S. H. Mehta and A. V. Rebeiro.

To-day's Match at 5-30 p.m. (Replay) KIRKEE ORDNANCE vs. BRIJRAJ YOUNG MEN.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Prospects Of This Year's Tournament: Attractive Entries

This year's Aga Khan Hockey Tournament promises to be the best seen for many years if the entries are a criterion to judge from. At a glance the reader is attracted by the names, Jhans. Heroes, Manawadar, Lahore Y. M. C. A., Bhopal Wanderers, St. Patrick's (Karachi), Calcutta Customs, Bhagwant Club (Holders), Kirkee United, Kirkee Ordnance, Brijraj Young Men. Then there are Bareilly Nobles, Belgaum Sports Club, Poona United Crown Sports (Bangalore), Brother's Club (Lahore). All these teams with Bombay's Crack sides, are the pick of India's best and practically every well-known player will be seen in action on the familiar Aga Khan field. It is to be hoped that Jhansi Heroes do not fool Bombay as they have done on a previous occasion. Bombay Hockey fans will certainly give a hearty welcome to the wizard, Dyan Chand and his brother Rup Singh.

Bombay's prestige will be in the hands of the Customs, Lusitanians, Police and Young Sports. Of course the B.B. and C.I. and G.I.P. are there but they appear out-station sides, as they include players from all over the line.

FEAST OF HOCKEY IN STORE

Altogether a feast of hockey is in store for Bombay fans.

The local entries are:—

Customs A. C., Times of India, Bombay City Police, Athletic Club, Lusitanians 'A' and 'B', St. Xavier's College 'A' and 'B', Young Sports, Bombay Gymkhana, B. E. S. T. C., B. B. and C. I., G. I. P., Christ Church and Barnes ex-Students, Telephone Co., Khatau Sports, Chemdyes, Parsi Cyclists, Port Trust and Cathedral O. Boys.

LEWIS CUP HOCKEY

Young Sports "B" Put Up Plucky Fight

The second string of the Young Sports—a team of mostly school boys—put a plucky fight against the Willingdon Blues in the Lewis Cup Hockey Tournament on Saturday afternoon. They eventually went down by 2 goals to nil and both the goals were scored towards the end of the second half.

The later game on Saturday between the B.E.S.T. and Khatau Sports proved to be absolutely one-sided, the former winning by four clear goals. The B.E.S.T. reshuffled their team and Fernandes, the full-back and Vaz the left-half were conspicuous by their absence. J. Pinto and J. D'Silva were the new-comers. Elliot played right-back while Lewis played in the pivotal position instead of centre-forward. The wing halves were J. Pinto and D'Silva. The scorers were Gardner (2) Webber and Wilkens.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Annual Social Gathering

The annual social gathering of the Davar's College of Commerce was held on Saturday evening, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mr. S. D. Saklatwala presiding.

The students of the college carried out a programme of music and mirth. The variety items such as the Spanish dance, Gujarati skit and the "Three Dwarfs" kept up the interest of those present, to the last.

Prof. Davar, reading the annual report, observed that the college was the oldest institution of its kind in India, imparting training in business and commerce. The total strength of the college during the last year was 451 students.

The college prepared students for diplomas in sales, management, insurance, banking, etc. Due to efficient training, the College obtained the best results in India, in various examinations last year. In the Final examination of the English Institute of Banker's, one of his students from Ceylon secured first place in order of merit among successful candidates from India. Another student obtained the second place in the U. K., India and Colonies in the examination for the Diploma of "Incorporated Secretaries".

The Professor concluded that the College had produced some of the best men who were leading in the industrial, commercial and insurance world of India.

COMMERCE FOR THE COUNTRY

Mr. S. D. Saklatwala addressing the gathering observed, "Commerce consists in promoting national industry and wealth for the greatest good of the greatest number.... The standard in judging an industrial venture is this: whenever in future you are faced with a project or proposal, always ask yourselves: how does it benefit the country and the people? A business may be designed for private profit but it should not neglect the public good. My own experience as an industrialist tells me that public good invariably spells private prosperity. Mr. J. N. Tata exemplified in himself the best business man. He had vision, he had courage; he had resource, above all he had a supreme sense of duty. Emulate these qualities when your turn comes to guide the commercial destinies of our country.

Paying a tribute to Prof. Davar, he said that the College had for forty years, served as a training ground for industrialists and businessmen and bred a generation of public-spirited men. It was no exaggeration to say that Prof. Davar was a pioneer in this field.

Mrs. Saklatwala distributed prizes to the successful students.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES' PROTEST

Plea For Exemption From Property Tax

Two resolutions appealing to the Government to accept a suitable amendment to the Finance Act so as to exempt Co-operative Societies from the payment of the proposed property tax, were adopted at a Conference of all Co-operative, housing and other societies held under the auspices of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, at the Servants of India Society on Saturday afternoon.

Considerable heat was imported into the discussion due to a conflict of interest between Tenant co-partnership societies and Co-operative ownership Societies, resulting in a walk-out by the representatives of the latter group of societies.

Mr. Madhavlal Bhat presided.

PLEA FOR EXEMPTION

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar moved a resolution stating that the proposed levy of 10 per cent would very seriously affect the financial condition of the Societies especially of the tenant co-partnership societies and requesting the Government to exempt them from the tax.

The Chairman said that he could not permit amendments as the House had agreed to the wording of the resolution. Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth and three others walked out in protest.

Thereafter the resolution was passed.

"WOMAN OF INDIA TO-DAY"

The Congress Number opens with an article: "Freedom for Women," by Kamladevi, in which she discusses the two Divorce Bills, which are at present before the Central Assembly. Laxmeesh discusses the present position of Indian women in the various fields in his contribution: "Women of India To-day." There are also a few other interesting articles by, among others, Mrs. Safia Khan, Miss Vasant Master and Usha Setalvad. The Number is profusely illustrated and printed on art paper.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Records. 12-30 p.m. Saraswatibai. 1-0 Market rates. 1-10 Alla Rakha. 1-25 A I R Trio. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Bhakt-Surdas Hindustani drama by H. M. V Dramatic Party. 4-15 Garbas and Bhavgeets. 6-0 Ahmed Dilawar. 6-10 Nanne Khan. 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Ahmed Dilawar. 8-0 Untouchables (Gujarati) by K. B. Vyas. 8-15 Pur-Israr Qatal Hindustani detective play by G. Shadani. 8-45 Musical Interlude. 8-50 Mystery solved. 9-15 Ahmed Dilawar. 9-45 Wings by Colin Cleghorn (Relayed from Calcutta). 10-0 Recorded introducion. 10-5 Sebastian Vaz and his orchestra. 10-30 Gretel Sommer: Violin. 10-40 Fritz Kreisler and Efrem Zimbalist. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m & 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. & 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-30 As in Bombay 1. 6-30 For Children (Gujarati). 7-0 Saraswatibai. 7-10 Nanne Khan. 7-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay 1. 10-5 Ghulam Mustafa. 10-20 Saraswatibai. 10-40 Nanne Khan. 10-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Radio orchestra. 8-10 Lakshman Pershad. 8-30 Shirinbai. 9-10 Abdush Shakur. 9-25 Shirinbai. 9-40 Latafat Husain. 12-0 noon Records.

1-0 p.m BBC Recorded Programme. 2-0 School Broadcast. 6-10 Latafat Husain. 6-25 Hamida Shah. 6-40 Sitar Recital. 6-45 Abdush Shakur. 7-5 Radio orchestra, Chhaya Nat. 7-15 For villagers. 8-0 Law courts, by Rashid Ahmad Siddiqui 8-15 Shirinbai. 8-30 Abdush Shakur. 8-45 Latafat Husain. 8-55 Delhi Radio orchestra Bhopali. 9-0 Lakshman Pershad. 9-45 S. O. S. by Colin Cleghorn, F.R.G.S. (Relayed from Calcutta). 10-0 Latafat Husain. 10-15 Lakshman Pershad. 10-30 Shirinbai. 10-45 Abdush Shakur.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m 12-0 noon to 2-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Lakshman Pershad. 6-20 Shirinbai. 6-40 Sarangi recital. 6-45 Latafat Husain. 7-0 Shirinbai 7-15 For Highbrow. 8-0 to 9-45 As in Delhi 1. 9-45 V U D Light Orchestra.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. to 10-0 & 12-0 noon to 2-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 As in Delhi 1. 7-15 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. For the countryside. 6 Reba Mazumdar. 6-15 Amita Devi. 6-30 Panka, Ganguli. 6-50 Story from your name. 7-5 Memories: Sweet and Sad. 8-5 If Shakespeare had met Kalidas (Bengali) by Probodh Chatterjee. 9-10 Ted Frangopoulo. 9-45 S.O.S. by Colin Cleghorn, F.R.G.S. 10 West from Bristol. B B C Programme.

Calcutta—II Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-30 to 10-30 p.m. as in Calcutta 1.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5 p.m. S. Lakshminarasimham: vocalist. 5-45 Carnatic Orchestra. 6 Needle Point Music. 6-30 K. Munuswamy: Vocalist. 7-15 Motor Car (Tamil) by 'Motorist'. 7-30 Bhishma (Play in Telugu). 8-15 Shrimatis Sarada and Rajeswari: Vocal duets. 9-20 Kolar Goldfields, by G. Parthasarathi. 9-35 Hugo Wolf—Born 13 March 1860. 10 Harry Xavier: 'Cello.

Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc/s)

2 to 2-30 p.m. as in Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5 to 6 p.m. as in Madras 1. 6-5 Rural Finances (Telugu). 6-15 Purana Kalakshepam from Andhra Mahabharatam. 6-30 to 9-35 as in Madras 1. 9-35 Shrimati N. S. Thangam: Vocal.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-5 p.m. Mohammad Iqbal. 6-15 Barkat Ali Khan. 6-30 For countrys.de. 7-15 Badr-un-Nisa of Santokhgarh. 7-25 Malik and Saraswati (Amateurs). 7-30 Nautch gat. 7-35 Satia and Saraswati (Amateurs). 7-40 Satia and Malik (Amateurs). 7-45 Mind at Mischief. 8 Barkat Ali Khan. 8-20 Badr-un-Nisa. 8-40 Banjo recital. 8-45 Faiz Ahmad (Amateur). 8-55 Barkat Ali Khan. 9-45 S.O.S. by Colin Cleghorn, F.R.G.S. (relayed from Calcutta). 10-5 Badr-un-Nisa. 10-25

(Continued in col. 5)

(Continued from col. 7)

Clarionet recital. 10-30 Dadras. 10-40 Barkat Ali Khan.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. Shakeelabai of Benares. 5-50 Mujaddid Mian. 6-15 Jameelabai of Cawnpore. 6-40 S. K. Bhattacharya. 6-55 Mujaddid Mian. 7-15 Records. 7-45 Shakeelabai of Benares. 8 Upbringing of Children (Hindustani). 8-15 Mujaddid Mian. 8-25 Next week's programmes. 8-40 Shakeelabai of Benares. 8-55 Jameelabai of Cawnpore. 9-50 S. K. Bhattacharya. 10-5 Shakeelabai of Benares. 10-25 Mujaddid Mian. 10-40 Jameelabai of Cawnpore.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

7-0 p.m. With villagers. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Orchestral music. 7-40 In Town To-night. 6-10 B B C Empire Symphony Concerts. 9-30 News. 9-50 Sidney Torch. 10 Variety.

STEPS TO FOCUS ATTENTION

Literacy Campaign In Bombay And Suburbs

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Miss Godaveri Gokhale delivered a lecture of the proposed Literacy Campaign, at 7 p.m. on Saturday, in the premises of the Association, when Mr. A. V. Bave presided.

In the course the lecture, Miss Gokhale stated that the Government is concentrating upon opening 500 schools, both in the City and the Suburbs, in order to carry on literary campaign among the illiterate masses. In this connection, the co-operation of teachers and students is invited from all quarters, who are expected in the initial stage, i.e. for the first month to work, without any remuneration. These workers otherwise known as volunteers of the Literary Campaign, after putting in a couple of months' service, will be given a part-time work, with some remuneration, to meet their immediate necessities.

COMMITTEES SUGGESTED.

The Bombay Government have already approached the Educational Board and other various committees, to conduct this Literary Campaign and to select some prominent members in the City and Suburbs, to form a committee. An additional committee was also suggested to be formed under the presidentship of Mr. R. V. Parulekar.

After starting these 500 centres, the Committee will decide to begin its work in right earnest for liquidating illiteracy, in localities where the percentage of literacy is very low and special centres will also be opened to suit the needs of women and children.

Two or three volunteers will be in charge of each centre, and these volunteers are required to undergo training in the methods of approach to adult students, and also in the approved methods of imparting literacy in as short a period as possible.

SCHEME OF WORK.

For adequate equipment of all these centres, a substantial amount of money will be required, as the success of the campaign will largely depend on the amount of money that will be available. Hence, they have requested Lady Cowasji Jehangir who has also given her consent, to preside over a meeting to be held in this connection. About 2 lakhs of rupees are expected from the public, while the Government has decided to spend about 3 lakhs. Card system also will be introduced, and each card will contain 80 square, and each square represent or invites one anna. It was also proposed that those who offer themselves as volunteers will be awarded certificates after their receiving due instructions which will be beneficial to secure appointment later on in the Municipality or in any institutions. Some slogans that would appeal to the illiterates were also proposed to be composed and circulated, the best of which would carry a prize.

Demonstrations in the form of mass meetings and processions will be arranged to focus public attention, and Ward Committees will be appointed to organise and supervise centres. In the meanwhile, the volunteers are requested to present themselves to the Servants of India Society to enlist their name. The school that could send the maximum number of volunteers will be awarded a prize. The Government has already suggested to various offices, schools, Municipalities and Government Institutions, to keep open the place of sepoys and Patels only to the illiterates.

The President next stated how, to achieve this object quickly, it is essential to make efforts on a large scale and to start a number of literacy centres in all parts of the City and Suburbs. He then thanked the speaker for her endeavour in this direction.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN HYDERABAD

Official Version

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.): Mar. 11.

In connection with the bomb explosion near Muazzam Jahi Market the following communique has been issued:—

An explosion occurred here today behind a 'pan-shop', near Muazzam Jahi Market as a result of which a boy was wounded.

The boy was immediately taken to hospital where he is progressing well.

Investigations by the Police are proceeding and a few arrests have been made. Further enquiries made indicate that the Police effected the arrest of Dharam Singh and not of Dattatreya.

TEACHERS' DAY IN BOMBAY

The Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association celebrated the Teachers' Day on Saturday.

In the morning, the film "Girls' School" was exhibited to the invitees, at the Eros Theatre

In the afternoon, there were sports at the Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao. At 4-15 there was a tea party.

The function was rounded off with a vegetarian dinner in the night, held at the premises of the Robert Money High School. The dinner was attended by a large number of Bombay's male and female pedagogues and Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia was the chief guest.

Mr. H. V. Hampton presided at the sports and Mrs. Hampton gave away the prizes.

Normand's Portrait For Meritorious Services

A portrait of Dr. A. R. Normand who rendered meritorious services, from 1902 to 1933, was unveiled at the Wilson College, on Saturday evening, before a large gathering of the staff and students of the College.

The portrait which is an oil painting by Mr. A. J. Lalkaka, is presented by the "Dr. Normand Commemoration Fund Committee.

Anti-T. B. Fund

The 13th list of subscriptions actually received up to February 28. 1939. in response to Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow's appeal for the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. amounts to Rs. 1,07,042-4-1 which brings the grand total of cash in hand to Rs. 77,33,544-5-2.

REGAIN YOUR HEALTH

Take SULPHUR BITTERS

for DYSPEPSIA BILIOUSNESS GENERAL DEBILITY CONSTIPATION NERVOUSNESS LOSS OF APPETITE, etc.

START TAKING IT TODAY

Don't be sickly, run-down, ailing. Take DR. KAUFMANN'S SULPHUR BITTERS—the famous blood purifier—and build up your entire system—getting new health, new vigour, new life.

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Safely Rely on AMRUTANJAN BALM

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TRY THE NEW DIFFERENT Listerine Tooth Paste-

THE DENTAL DISCOVERY OF THE CENTURY

Supercharged WITH LUSTER-FOAM

At last a dentifrice energized by saliva. Cleans, brightens, polishes—reaches decay-ridden "blind spots" missed by ordinary pastes and powders.

There has never been anything like the new Listerine Tooth Paste. Supercharged with the amazing new Luster-Foam detergent, the moment saliva touches it, it is generated into thousands of tiny bubbles of detergent energy.

It penetrates into every tiny nook and crevice, reaches decay-ridden "blind spots" where from 70% to 90% of decay germs breed.

A master-cleansing, lustergiving dentifrice, safe and gentle. Economical too.

ROYAL OPERA
HOUSE for the CINE-ELITE!
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
The OUTSTANDING Picture of 1939
'ROYAL' JEWEL NO. 8.
MOTHER INDIA
INDIA CINE-PICTURES' MAIDEN RELEASE in NATURAL COLOURS
IN HOUSE FULL 8 TH WEEK
You Owe it to Yourself to see this picture along with Friends and Families

"ZENANA" Show on Wednesday, 1 p. m.
MAJESTIC
CINEMA .....: GIRGAON
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
OLD IS GOLD
AND SO IS
Bramhachari
ब्रह्मचारी
(THE 'BACHELOR')
NOW IN
Hindi
(CONGRESS—LANGUAGE)
'ROYAL' JEWEL NO. 7
MARATHI "BRAMHACHARI"
Now in 4TH WEEK at KOHINOOR

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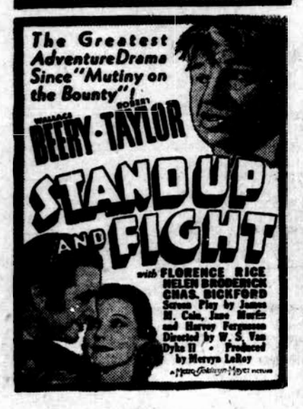
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

The Greatest Adventure Drama Since "Mutiny on the Bounty"!
DEERY-TAYLOR
STAND UP AND FIGHT
with FLORENCE RICE HELEN BRODERICK CHAS. BICKFORD
Screen Play by James H. Cain, Jane Murfin and Harvey Fergusson
Directed by W. S. Van Dyke II
Produced by Hunyx Lehey
NEXT ATTRACTION!..... JEANETTE MacDONALD NELSON EDDY In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's TECHNICOLOR MASTER-PIECE: "SWEETHEARTS"!

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SUEZ
TYRONE POWER · LORETTA YOUNG
ANNABELLA
and a cast of ten thousand!

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A HONEYMOON FOR THREE IN GAY PAREE
PARIS HONEYMOON
A Paramount Picture with BING CROSBY · FRANCISKA GAAL AKIM TAMIROFF · SHIRLEY ROSS
SONGS! MUSIC!! LAUGHS!!! and "POPEYE CARTOON"!
SPECIAL EXTRA ATTRACTION on STAGE at 6-30 P.M. SHOW ONLY!
RITZ SISTERS & BILLY HEATON in an ENTIRELY NEW CHANGE of PROGRAMME also in OUR BALL ROOM from 7-45 P.M.
You Must See Them!

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LILIAN HARVEY
(of "Congress Dances" fame) in U-F-A's Dance Festival—
"DUKE & THE DANCER"
(with GERMAN dialogue and ENGLISH Titles).

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 8, 1995
Muslim: Mohurrum 21, 1358
Parsi: Meher 9, 1908
Hightide: 4-53; 18-37
Lowtide: 11-16; —
Sunrise: 6h 51m
Sunset: 6h 47m

Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, 11 a.m.

Tuesday, March 14.

Legislative Assembly, 11-30 a.m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

BOMBAY ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL SURVEY COMMITTEE

The office of the Bombay Economic and Industrial Survey Committee has been re-opened at the Old Custom House Yard, Development Department Building, 3rd floor.

Y. M. H. A.

The election of the Managing Committee will be held in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, on Sunday, 2nd April at 4-30 p.m. Wednesday 15th instant is the fixed date for receiving nominations.

STUDY-CLASS IN "HIND SWARAJ"

A study-class conducted by Mr. A. B. Khan in "Hind Swaraj" by Mahatma Gandhi will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the rooms of the International Book House, Ash Lane, Esplanade Road.

ARYAKANYA MAHAVIDYALAYA, BARODA

The tenth anniversary of Aryakanya Mahavidyalaya, Baroda will be held on 8th, 9th and 10th April in Easter Holidays. A convocation ceremony of seven graduates of the institution will also take place.

New girls will be admitted.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. A. D. Shroff, B.A., B.Sc. (Eco.), will deliver a public lecture on "Public Finance and Industries" to-day (Monday) 6-30 p.m. at the premises of the Association, Wadia Building (4th floor), Dalal Street.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE SPORTS

Annual Athletic Sports of the Grant Medical College Gymkhana will be held on the grounds of N. J. Wadia Grant Medical College Gymkhana Pavilion, Kennedy Sea Face, Marine Drive, to-day (Monday) at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.)

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ

In connection with the 72nd anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Prof. N. R. Phatak will deliver an address in Marathi on "Muslim Saints and Bhagwat Dharma" to-day (Monday) the 13th March at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE

A Cocktail Dance for the members and friends of the Alliance Francaise will be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Thursday, 16th March, 1939 at 6 p.m. when Madame A. Jouanard will give a friendly talk on "The Frenchwoman."

HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The Managing Committee have resolved that the Office and Hundi business, etc., of the Association will remain closed to-day (Monday) on account of the death of Seth Gopaldasji, (Proprietor of the Firm. Bansidhar Gopaldas) ex-President and member of the present Managing Committee.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Duke and the Dancer." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"It's True". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Paris Honeymoon". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Dawn Patrol". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Payam-e-Haq". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Secret Five". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Payam-e-Haq". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Duke of West Point". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Stand Up and Fight". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ladies Only". Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Service Ltd." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Suez". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi". Daily at usual time
WEST END—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

FREE HINDI CLASSES

Free Hindi Classes are conducted at the following places:—

Sharda Sadan School, 1st floor (near Roxy Cinema) Tata Road Opera House on Sunday in the morning between 8 and 10-30 a.m.

Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays in the evening between 4-45 and 5-45 p.m.

Young Men's Hindu Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, on Sunday mornings between 7-30 and 9-30 a.m.

Maratha High School, 1st floor Opera House, from Mondays to Fridays in the evenings between 6-30 and 7-30.

Working Men's Institute Parel on Sunday morning between 8 and 10 a.m.

BAHA'IS CONVENTION

To elect the 9 members to constitute and incoming National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of India and Burma, and other members duly elected delegated from each and every local Baha'i centre in India and Burma will meet at Calcutta, in the Baha'i Hall, 53 Bentinck Street, Site No. 7a, Opp. Paradise Cinema, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of April, 1939.

From the Baha'i community of Bombay 5 delegates are to be annually elected. The election will be held in the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, on the 21st of March, i.e., on the Nauruz Day at 5 p.m. (S. T.) Members who for illness or other unavoidable reasons are unable to be present shall have the right to transmit their ballots by mail or telegram.

SUGAR POSITION ON MARCH 6

The following is issued by the Indian Sugar Syndicate Limited, Calcutta:—

"The Statistical position of Members' sugars for the season 1938/39 as at 6th March, 1939, is as follows:

The total manufacture from the start of the season to 5th March, 1939 maunds 1,25,49,804.

The total sales of sugar till 5th March, 1939 is maunds 66,34,624.

The quantity remaining undelivered out of the above sales is estimated at maunds 2,33,389.

The unsold stock of sugar left with all the members available for Ready Sales shows a balance of maunds 58,91,644.

The Physical Stock of all the Member Factories' sugar only which includes the stocks available for sales and the undelivered portion of the sales already made is maunds 61,25,033.

A BRILLIANT FUNCTION

Prince Shah Vali Khan's Party At The Taj

His Royal Highness Prince Shah Vali Khan, uncle of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, gave a tea party at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Sunday. The function was a brilliant and successful one, and a large and distinguished gathering, representative of all sections of Bombay's prominent citizens, was present. His Royal Highness returned from Europe on Friday for a few months' stay in Afghanistan and is leaving Bombay to-night for Kabul.

Princes' Conference Sends Revised Draft To Hydari Committee

NEW DELHI, March 12.

The revised draft Instruments of Accession, it is believed, was one of the important items on the agenda at this morning's Conference among the Princes.

Judge Wadhams, the American legal adviser, it is learnt, made a detailed criticism of the Draft during the proceedings.

The Conference is understood to have ultimately decided to refer all questions arising out of the revised Draft Instruments to the Hydari Committee.

In the evening, some of the Princes met together to consider the points which they proposed to place before H.E. the Viceroy to-morrow evening.—A.P.

CITY COTTON GODOWNS GUTTED

Fire At Reay Road Causes Huge Damage

Thousands of people watched a huge fire which broke out in a cluster of cotton-waste godowns at Reay Road, Bombay, on Sunday noon.

HUGE DAMAGE

More than 20,000 bags were stated to have been reduced to ashes or damaged by water and the total loss is estimated at more than a lakh of Rupees.

(The godowns were owned by the Sapt Textile Products (India Ltd.).

FIRST ALARM

The first alarm was given by a handful of children who were believed to be playing cricket on the open space, near the godowns. When some of them noticed smoke emanating from the corner of the premises, through some bags, which were not stocked in godowns but were lying in open space, they dashed to the watchman.

As there was none at the gate, the children rushed in and confronted an employee of another office, adjacent to the godowns. The office belonged to Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Company. When the servant heard about the fire from the children, he rushed to his master and appraised him of the same. Rushing for his pair of spectacles and the telephone directory, the master soon informed the Fire Brigade.

The children abandoned their play and by the time the first fire-engine clanged its way from Sewri, the fire, fanned by a south-westerly wind, had travelled from one end to the other, from south to east.

Soon nine more engines came to the spot and took up strategic positions.

For nearly an hour and a half, water was played to localise the fire

Huge tongues of flame licked the wall and blackened it; and the chawls on the west of the site were threatened by the flames. The flames leapt so high that people from a distance of more than 200 feet could see them.

TRIPLE ATTACK

Temporarily drawn back from the terrific heat generated by the fire, the firemen continued to battle with the flames from three sides, the open space on the south where the children were playing, the east where the main road runs and the north, where the adjacent concrete building is situated.

A servant of the Forbes Company who witnessed the fire told our representative that he had never seen such a thick curtain of fire, though he lived in a locality where fires are noted for their fierceness and frequency, and such "explosions like the reports of guns", probably due to the burning of bamboo poles.

Two green trees in the premises became tinder to the fire and their blackened stumps could be seen clearly against the background of a vast field of snow-white remains of cotton-waste.

All the bags in the two godowns were reduced to ashes and those in the third, though saved from the ravages of fire, were damaged by water. The blackened sides of the tin-sheds and the piles of bags were sprayed with water till late in the evening. The premises were slopping with water and were littered with hoses.

FOURTH INCIDENT

From inquiries, it is learnt that this is the fourth time that fire broke out in the same premises, within a month and a half. For the first three times the outbreaks were considered to be minor, but thereafter police were stated to have been informed, and a constant day-and-night vigil was kept and necessary precautions believed to have been taken, until Sunday noon, when all the employees of the firm were stated to be either out for a morning cinema-show or engaged in work near other godowns of the same firm.

Employees of the adjacent building, housing the office of the Forbes, Forbes and Campbell recall, in this connection, how fire had broken out in the same premises in 1936 and their office, then only a corrugated tin-shed, was gutted.

The cause of fire is not known and the properties damaged and destroyed are stated to have been insured.

Film Lunch At The Taj

Over Four Hundred Present At Unique Gathering

More than four hundred people connected with every branch of the motion picture industry—financiers, producers, distributors, exhibitors, directors, technicians, actors, actresses and journalists—were present at the lunch held at the Taj on Sunday under the auspices of the Indian Motion Picture Congress.

Sir Rahimtulla Chinoy, President of the Motion Picture Society, who presided, characterized the unique gathering as a happy augury for the future of the film industry in India. He described the dual role of the cinema—for education and entertainment. For further progress contact and co-operation between various producers was essential.

Referring to films produced in foreign countries which sought to depict Indian life in an offensive manner, he said they should have no place at least in this country.

REAL BOSSES

Mr. Chandulal Shah Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Motion Picture Congress said the time had come when the Government must be forced to support the national film industry The studio workers, from the camera cooly to the Director, he said, were the real bosses of the film industry and they should all take a keen interest in the future of their industry.

Sir Richard Temple wanted films to be produced which would show the world "India as she really is"

SLANDER MUST STOP

Mr. B. G Horniman described his early recollection of the Indian films. He gave support to the agitation against anti-Indian films and urged that such slander must be stopped

Miss Naseem, star of the Minerva Movietone, said a few words on behalf of the actresses while Mr. Prithviraj (late of New Theatres who has now joined the Ranjit Movietone) made a notable speech giving the view-point of the actors. He made a strong plea for producing Indian films for the international market.

Rai Saheb Chunilal, of Bombay Talkies, Vice-President of the Motion Picture Society, thanked Sir Rahimtulla Chinoy.

Tributes To Successful Career Of Mr. Chandavarkar As Vice-Chancellor

A farewell patry was given in honour of Mr. V N. Chandavarkar, retiring Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, on behalf of the Students' Union of the School of Economics and Sociology, in appreciation of the services rendered by him in the cause of higher University education during his term of office.

The function was presided over by Mr. R. P Masani, the Vice-Chancellor-designate.

Prof. C N. Vakil, paying eloquent tribute to Mr. Chandavarkar observed that his work as Vice-Chancellor formed a landmark in the history of Bombay University. He succeeded in coordinating the system of post-graduate teaching which was in chaos till he became the Vice-Chancellor. He showed keen and sympathetic interest in the progress of the School and also helped largely towards bringing to function the plan of starting the Department of Chemical Technology The Professor hoped that the scheme for expansion of the School, already laid down, would materialise soon through the joint efforts of the retiring and incoming Vice-Chancellors.

Mr. R. P. Masani observed that Mr. Chandavarkar entered into the University life as an unknown figure, but he retired from office as an expert in all details of educational problems with no equal. The most distinguishing feature of his Vice-Chancellorship was that he practically identified himself with all academical bodies and departments of the University and with pupils.

Mr. Chandavarkar, the President continued, was the great son of a great Vice-Chancellor Mr. N. Chandavarkar. He was a fortune's favourite and inherited in full the sterling qualities of his father.

The President finally hoped that Mr. Chandavarkar would continue to serve the cause of University education with his ability, experience and knowledge

"PICKING UP OTHER'S BRAINS"

Mr. Chandavarkar, in his reply, said that his term of Vice-Chancellorship was a glorious period of his life, but the most glorious feature of the period was the close contact he made with students He had many failures in his public life, but he never allowed them to depress him. It was due to his good fortune that he became the Vice-Chancellor. Although he was a novice in the academic matters, he claimed for himself the supreme faculty of "picking up the brains of other people". As Vice-Chancellor he received whole-hearted co-operation from all quarters, which was largely responsible for whatever he could achieve

He advised the students to equip themselves with knowledge and character for the task of guiding the destinies of future India.

Indian Sugar Syndicate's Decision

The Secretary, India Sugar Syndicate Ltd., Calcutta, writes:—

The Board of Directors of the Indian Sugar Syndicate Limited, have decided on Wednesday last to release for Sale the unsold balance of production for the current season. The selling rate is one anna above the Basic price.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1939

BE PREPARED

The Tripuri session of the Congress was marked throughout by abnormal conditions, but though at one stage indiscipline threatened to hold up all regular proceedings, good sense prevailed at last and essential resolutions were passed without any serious difficulty. The resolution, reiterating complete confidence in Gandhiji's leadership and the policy so far worked out by him and his lieutenants in the Congress executive, was adopted by the plenary session by an over-whelming majority amidst cries of "Mahatma Gandhiji-ki-Jai." This resolution met with no small opposition in the Subjects Committee as it was misunderstood to be a vote of no-confidence in the President. As Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant said: "This resolution is in no way a no-confidence motion against the President. If we wanted that we would have brought a straight motion of no-confidence. The majority has elected Mr. Bose as President. We do not want to reject that verdict. What we desire is that he may continue as President and at the same time we may be able to bring about unity in the Congress and make it strong." When, after the first flush of excitement, it became clear that the purpose of the resolution was only to reiterate confidence in those whose co-operation in the Congress was indispensable but whose policy was challenged by a section of the public, much of the opposition was disarmed. Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, the Leftist spokesman whose amendment had secured the largest number of votes of all the amendments in the Subjects Committee, withdrew it. And though it was moved by others and some other amendments, too, were persisted in, they were all thrown out and the original resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority.

National Demand

The question of national policy and leadership having been thus settled, the next in importance was that of the National Demand which needed to be reiterated in unequivocal terms lest any should misinterpret it in the deceptive atmosphere of the working of Provincial Autonomy. In the resolution on this subject, therefore, the Congress re-declares its uncompromising opposition to the proposed Federal scheme and "its determination to resist its imposition." The resolution also repeats the demand for a self-determined constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly and in order to achieve this ideal speedily it calls upon "all parts of Congress organisations as well as Congress Provincial Governments and the people generally to prepare themselves to this end, to promote unity and in particular to strengthen, purify and discipline the organisation, removing the weakness and corrupting influences so as to make it an effective organ of people's will." It may be, as it has been objected that this resolution is not materially different from the one on the same subject passed last year. But it can also be said of the last year's resolution that it was not materially different from the one passed in the year before. The fact is it is not desirable, even if possible, to vary the National Demand or the general policy needlessly for the sake of variety. It is true that tactics have to change to suit changing circumstances. But it is impolitic to announce tactics much in advance at annual conferences. As regards the suggestion of an ultimatum with a definite or indefinite time-limit, it is unwise when we are not prepared for immediate action and it is superfluous when we are prepared. At a time like the present when, in the scramble for the miserably little power given by provincial autonomy the old communal conflict is revived on a larger scale than it had reached before, when to this are added provincial feuds and class clashes, when there are ocular demonstrations all around us of party squabbles, indiscipline and mal-practices in the ranks of the Congress itself, it is wise to be more cautious and less precipitate, even at the risk of caution being misrepresented as pessimism, and to think less of ultimatums and more of preparation for them.

Remove Corruption First

That brings one to what Gandhiji rightly regards as the first and foremost task of the Congress, purifying, and disciplining its entire organisation. For weeks past he has been appealing to Congress leaders to concentrate attention on this problem. He renewed the appeal even when he was fasting and was not sure he would survive the fast. He is so keen on this point mainly because he realises, as Pandit Jawaharlal pointed out, "the time is very near when we shall all be put to the test." If there were any doubt about the urgent need of restoring discipline in the Congress, it was dissipated by the ugly scenes of defiance at the Subjects Committee meeting on Saturday. Pandit Jawaharlal was not guilty of exaggeration when he said that he had never witnessed such scenes in the Congress these twenty-five years—the Surat incident took place in 1907—and that they smacked of fascism and goondaism. The resolution on the subject of restoring Congress discipline and purity empowers the A.I.C.C. even to make such changes in the Congress constitution as it may deem necessary for the purpose. We trust the resolution will be carried out in its entirety without any delay and all Congress Committees will cheerfully offer their co-operation in this behalf. When the Congress is sufficiently disciplined and strengthened, Gandhiji may be trusted to issue a genuine ultimatum to the British Government without a single day's delay. Let the Congress meanwhile prepare for the ultimatum.

Financial Conflict

The European Group's cut motion in the Central Legislative Assembly to raise a debate on the relationship between Provincial and Central finances raised several important issues which it will be well for the Government of India to consider most seriously. Mr. C. L. Buss, who moved the cut, and several others, used the occasion to administer a threat to Congress Provinces that, if they went on "throwing away" the Excise Revenue and levying taxes, which reduced the Central Revenue, either the contributions from that Revenue to the Provinces would be reduced or the Government of India would be compelled to amend the Government of India Act so as to delimit more clearly the Central and the Provincial spheres of taxation. It is clear from this that the motion was meant more to oppose Prohibition and such of the Congress Government's taxation proposals as affected certain vested interests than to bring about a mutually helpful understanding between the Central and the Provincial Governments.

The Finance Member seemed to support the Europeans' point of view when he ridiculed the Congress demands for a reduction in Military Expenditure and cuts in higher salaries and significantly added that any contributions to the Provinces were always subject to the needs of the Centre, which must be first met "at all costs" now. A workable understanding between the Central and the Provincial Governments will, of course, be welcomed by all. But, as Mr. Asaf Ali pointed out, a joint conference should not merely tinker with the narrow financial issues, but should also consider the wider constitutional issues. Otherwise every now and then differences of opinion would crop up and "become a weapon in the hands of the Provinces to compel the Central Government to reconsider the whole situation afresh." The conflict between the Central and the Provincial Governments will cease only when all are made responsible to the people who pay the taxes. At present the provinces, as Mr. Manu Subedar pointed out, "constitute the real India, while the irresponsible Centre forms the usurpers."

Privilege Of The Press

By D. F. Karaka

Contretemps between press and national leaders provided one of minor sensations at Tripuri. This brings to the forefront the whole question of the privilege of Press in this country and the attitude towards it of the leading national and political organisation. It is necessary to say at the outset that large numbers of so-called Pressmen have swarmed Tripuri. It is regrettable to find numerous persons attached vaguely to obscure papers gaining admission as Press representatives. This is not intended to provide offence to anyone, but to show what inconvenience is caused to genuine press men who find it difficult to secure accommodation. The result is that there is little discrimination between representatives of important national papers and bogus pressmen and women. The latter variety makes press representation a complete farce.

* * *

The scene in question occurred when Maulana Abul Kalam Azad presided in Mr. Subhas Bose's absence and before the division asked the press to leave till the House had finished voting. The previous evening Mr. Subhas Bose had allowed the press. However the man who presides has always the right to decide for himself. So far Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was perfectly right. The rudeness of one press representative was in the circumstances regrettable. Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru consequently got annoyed and the unfortunate scene occurred. It was, perhaps, excusable in the heat of the moment. However, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru justifiably felt annoyed at the tone of the pressman towards the President.

* * * *

I am not concerned with this particular incident as with the future policy of an institution like the Congress with regard to the press. It must be remembered that even on grounds of expediency it is most undesirable to exclude the press at such an important stage of meeting. The result of the voting is not enough for the Press. It is equally essentially to see how the voting took place, also which members or group of members voted one way or another. The Congress owes this duty to its innumerable members outside who can only rely upon the Press reports. Unfortunately, I heard Mr. Acharya Kirpalani in heated discussion with Mr. Bedi, a pressman from Lahore, say they did not want the Press to see their differences. I can vouch for the substance of this, if not the exact words as they were uttered within my hearing. In the circumstances I consider it most unfortunate that so important an official of the Congress should utter such a sentiment. It goes against the very spirit of the Congress. I am perfectly sure this utterance is something which would not have the approval of the majority of the Congressmen or of Mahatma Gandhi.

* * *

As regards Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's exclusion of the Press on the ground of expediency, the ground was not a sufficient justification. I do not deny the President's right to exclude the Press but only question the advisability of doing so in the present circumstances and on so vital a resolution. The result was that the pressmen refused to leave which did little good to prestige of Congress Subjects Committee. However, let that pass. What was more regrettable from the personal point of view was that in trying to effect a compromise with the pressmen the President suggested that News Agencies could stay and also the English representative of the "Statesman" of Calcutta who asked for permission through some person sitting near the President. It is quite possible that in the excitement that prevailed Maulana Abul Kalam Azad did not realise the significance of this discrimination and I feel sure that it happened by mistake but it would have led to much bitterness if eventually all Pressmen had not been allowed to stay. A great organisation like the Congress should not give any preference to representatives of the Anglo-Indian Press. I repeat that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's granting of permission was very probably by mistake but out of such unintentional mistakes much harm can be done. For the incident itself I can vouch as it happened within my hearing. I have had the utmost courtesy from all quarters, so I am not grumbling in the least, but it is essential that in future Press representatives should be more carefully scrutinised and the real Press be distinguished and given

(Continued on page 11, col. 7)

Palestine Conference

NO ROOM FOR COMPROMISE

Why Should Mandatory Encourage Immigration Of Jews?

(From A Special Correspondent).

LONDON, March 3.

If the Palestine Conference has to be described in one word, I doubt if Procrastination can be improved upon. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and Mr. R. A. Butler seem to be enmeshed in the mistakes and commitments of the past. The Jews are reported to have finished their case. The Arabs, on their side, have not minced their words. Whispers heard in the lounges of the hotels suggest that Aly Pasha Maher, intervened in the discussion at a late hour. Speaking on behalf, not only of Egypt, but of all the Arab Governments and peoples, he laid down, in so many words, the minimum demands of the Muslim world. This had to be done, for in trying to be clever the British representatives had made statements which appeared to suggest that the bogey erected by the Zionists in the name of America, had unnerved Whitehall considerably. I have it on reliable authority that the reports of the Consular Agents of the United States in the Near East and certain important communications received by Arab leaders from official and semi-official sources, have led to a clarification of the American attitude. It has been declared that the United States are interested neither in the Jew-Arab quarrel nor in the view taken by the officials and State-Members of the League of Nations, regarding the Palestine Mandate. The rights and interests of American citizens and equal opportunity for trade and commerce for them, are the only concern of America. The average citizen in the State feels that the Arab has not had a fair deal so far. Mr. Kennedy's demarche for "information" goes so far and no further.

The Turkish Bogey

Another bogey is Turkey. On his peregrinations to and from the Eretz Israel, the President of the Zionist Organisation, has passed through Istanbul and Ankara. The news brought by him is that Turkey would not welcome a strong combination of Arab States on her Southern frontier. Turkey has been described as pro-Zionist as a result of the War and recently due to Alexandretta. It has also been insinuated that behind the non-ratification of the Franco-Syrian Treaty by the French Chamber of Deputies, although initialled by France and ratified by the Syrian Government, lies a sinister combination of France, England and Turkey to keep the Arab movement down. France and England are supposed to have offered to Turkey the northern portion of Syria on the other side of a line drawn from Alexandretta to the mountains of Kurdistan, which would include Aleppo and the oil-fields of Deirez-Zor. In return Turkey is expected to support the annexation of Syria and Lebanon by France and Palestine and Transjordan by Great Britain. That all Muslim countries are united in backing up the just claims of the Arabs of Palestine, and that there is no exception among them, is established by the fact that the signatories of the Sa'dabad Pact, among whom Turkey was one, have resolved to support the Arab Cause and have, on more occasions than one, drawn the attention of the Government of Great Britain to the dangers involved in a pro-Zionist policy in Palestine.

No Room For Compromise

Whether the present discussions will result in the re-establishment of peace in the Holy Land, will depend on how the Cabinet view the situation. They have now the advantage of the report of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff on what he saw in Palestine. The realities of the situation debar any suggestions of a "compromise" or "give and take". A leading member of the Palestine delegation said to me the other day, "There is no room for compromises. As regards "Give and Take", we have been giving and giving for twenty years. The time has now come for us to take something of what is ours." The Colonial Secretary will be making a serious mistake if he starts bargaining. The Arabs appear to be determined not to sell away their birthright. Once they are satisfied that they will not be evicted from their home to make a National Home for the Jews, their age-old spirit of generosity and hospitality will assert itself and the Jews will find in them better friends and neighbours than any they have found during their 2,000 years in the Diaspora.

The Jews are reported to be showing signs of disappointment and truculence. Their refusal, at the last moment, to attend the lunch given in their honour by the Government in London and the orders issued by the High Command to start terrorism in Palestine, have created a painful impression in England. It will not be correct to deduce that the Arab is likely to benefit from this. Mr. MacDonald is evasive and indefinite. Whenever the Arabs have tried to pin him down to definiteness, he has taken shelter behind the humorous remark "I must consult my Mufti about it." Once or twice when he has been putting out feelers and the Arabs have shown their teeth he has discreetly retired under phrases such as "it was merely a tentative suggestion" or "a possible basis of discussion". The Jews by their behaviour seem to suggest that England has behaved towards them perfidiously. The Arabs, on their part have not yet heard of anything tangible or substantial. It may, however, be stated with some semblance of definiteness that the atmosphere has clarified to an extent.

It is again reported that the chances of a Jewish State ever being established in Palestine have gone by the board. To put it positively the Mandatory Power, which sooner or later, had to render account for its trusteeship and hand back to the "cestui que

(Continued on page 12, col. 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

HITLER OVER ROUMANIA

It would appear that the Germans are tying cleverly to outmanoevure King Carol and his 'Strong' men. They seek to conquer Roumania—on this they are determined—through economic rather than direct political assault. The German delegation headed by the Director of the Reich Ministry of National Economy has submitted proposals which, in effect, amount to this that Roumania's Agriculture and Petrol industry will pass under the control of Germany. This is what Nazi Germany primarily wants.

WILL CAROL YIELD?

And once Roumania becomes the economic vassal of Germany, complete political domination will be a matter of time, and Herr Hitler will have achieved another of his important objectives and cleared the way for a drive South-East. Whether King Carol will accept the economic proposals is not yet known. From his campaign against the Iron Guards it ought to be assumed that he would see through this very transparent strategy and reject the suggestions. On the other hand he might nervously wonder what the consequences would be of directly defying Germany. And considering the fate of so many other countries his anxiety, thanks to Britain and France, would not be altogether unjustified.

AMUSING HYSTERICS

It was, of course, only to be expected that the British assistance to the Chinese stabilisation fund would attract the serious attention of Japan. It has done so. It has both caused perturbation and excited fury. The Japanese Government, chastened perhaps by experiences arising out of the Sino-Japanese War, propose to "study the advisability or otherwise of protesting to Britain" before taking any action. But the Army Party is in a raging temper. And its organ threatens "something transcending" diplomatic phrases, so that "Britain is brought to her knees." Thanks to the war situation, these hysterics of chagrin—they are a tribute to Marshall Chiang-Kai-Shek even as the British assistance is—are merely amusing, unless in the madness of disappointment the Japanese do something extraordinary to British interests. In the meantime what is intensely interesting is the report that the Japanese have seized cotton mills in North Kiangsu purchased months ago from the Chinese by—Germans!

RESTITUTION BEFORE CO-OPERATION

The Imperial Shipping Committee is understood to have made certain far-reaching recommendations in order to fight the competition of Japanese shipping. Britain's absolute supremacy on the seas has long since disappeared as much in her merchantmen as in her armadas. Particularly in the former Japan has made phenomenal progress during the last two decades and much of the carrying trade in the East is in her hands. British shipping interests are naturally being alarmed and among the various suggestions made to regain their lost position is the one calling upon the Governments of the Empire to give financial assistance to British Lines and also to "make facilities for the sale of foreign goods dependent upon an equitable apportionment of the carrying trades." There need not be the least hesitation in stigmatising such a demand—as far as India is concerned—as arrogant and unabashed. Not only has Indian shipping been deliberately killed in the past by powerful British vested interests, but even today every possible obstacle is also being systematically put in the way of its revival. There can, therefore, be no question whatsoever of India's offering any help—financial or otherwise—to British shipping in its present plight, as long as the present policy remains. If the Imperial Shipping Committee genuinely desires India's co-operation, it can be given only on a "quid pro quo" basis. Is it, for example, ready to hand over a progressively increasing percentage of carrying trade in Eastern water to Indian shippers? The Imperial Shipping Committee can safeguard its own future only by making a proper restitution for the injustice that has been done to this country in the past.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Many a full dress suit covers an empty stomach.

* * *

The bad habits formed by a tailor are often found in misfit parlors.

* * *

The volume of a man's laugh may not contain a single page of happiness.

* * *

We never heard of husbands and wives quarrelling about which loved the other most.

* * *

When a man's sins find him out they're likely to hang around until he comes in again.

* * * *

The happiness of some people is due to their iron will, and of others to their cheeks of brass.

WITHOUT COMMENT

CUTTACK, March 12.

On the advice of the political department, the Government of India, it is understood that, the Raja of Dhenkanal proposes to go on a tour of the continent for about twelve months.

—A. P.

* * * *

Provoked by the scenes witnessed at the open session on Saturday, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is reported to have declared: "I shudder to think of our coming struggle after what I have seen to-day."

This is quite unfair to those delegates who were concerned in the grand assault on the citadel of pow—we mean on the rostrum. They showed the fighting stuff they were made of. They proved their mettle.

* * * *

By the way, the resolution which caused so much excitement among the Bengal delegates was moved by—Srijut M. S. Aney.

Which, suggests the Junior colleague, is perhaps an instance of poetic justice.

* * * *

At a meeting of the Princes in Delhi "the situation arising out of the agitation against the Indian States was thoroughly discussed."

And thrashed threadbare in prospect?

* * * *

Armed with State records of eight years of his administration Mr. Virawala is reported to have had a talk with Gandhiji for an hour and a half.

What, we wonder, were his Doctors' doing? They know that in his present state of health Gandhiji should be spared even present shocks let alone retrospective ones.

* * * *

A coconut grove at Mahim was the scene, according to an Anglo-Indian report, of an anti-Prohibition meeting of "toddy drawers, toddy tappers and toddy merchants."

The toddy drinkers were probably present only in spirit?

* * * *

The President of the meeting, Mr. M. N. Talpade, urged that he was not opposed to the policy of prohibition. But the enforcement of that policy would throw thousands of poor people out of employment."

In other words: Let's have prohibition by all means, but don't let us enforce it by any means.

Talking of Mr. Talpade, is the Hindu Mahasabha, we wonder, going to take up the cause?

* * * *

The Aden Government "have decided to take certain precautionary defensive measures following reports of activity by Yemen tribesmen on the North-West Frontier.

A sort of practice field day for airmen, etc.?

* * * *

The Secretary of the Motion Picture Society of India conveys the "warmest congratulations" of the society to the Bengal Government for banning "Gunga Din."

The admirable and innocent secretary has, of course, been carried away by his own sentiments.

But we have no doubt that Mr. Fazlul Haq's Government which has banned the film because it is derogatory to the prestige of the British Army, will coolly accept the warm congratulations.

* * * *

The draft communication of the Jewish Agency to the British Government suggests, it is reported, that "the idea of an independent Palestine State, which would, in fact, amount to an Arab State is wholly unacceptable to them."

It must be. An Arab State for an Arab country? What a preposterous principle!

* * * *

"Nationalist authorities" at Burgos "resent the British attitude towards General Franco's blockade."

This is timely assistance to Mr. Chamberlain who will now proceed to "appease" Nationalist resentment.

* * * *

The "Humburger Nachrichten", once the mouthpiece of Bismarck, has ceased publication.

Swallowed by Herr Hitler?

* * * *

"And I suppose," said the thrilled hotel guest, "that the prince is here incognito?"

"Well, ma'am" replied the hall porter judicially, "I wouldn't say that. But he certainly had a few last night."

WAR WITHIN WAR NOT YET OVER

Communist-Republican Fight In Madrid

GENERAL MIAJA'S FORCES DRIVEN OUT OF SEVERAL CITIES

MADRID, March 11

The "war within war" is not yet over. Vigorous action is still being taken against communists entrenched in various buildings. Republican troops have recaptured a part of the Salamanca quarter and have also reoccupied Calleqealcala which is famous thoroughfare scarred with trenches and dotted with bloodstained machinegun emplacements.

While snipers are still busy, the centre of the city is calmer as the battle is now localised in the eastern quarters where Calledealcala enters the capital. General Miaja' junta which has the support of the press still controls the wireless station—one of the principal communist objectives—which goes as far as to accuse communists of complicity with General Franco because the rising has weakened the Republican camp at a moment of greatest stress.

Communists on the other hand make capital out of the affirmation that General Casado intends to surrender territory still held by the Republicans to the Nationalists. Need for food is urgent for yesterday there was no bread. Moreover, the Communists have seized the convoy bringing milk for children and old people. Yet food rationings are still amazingly normal considering transport difficulties in the dangerous zones. The respective forces are storing supplies under the very noses of their opponents, who were unable to distinguish until too late the destination of the food lorries.

Military control over streets and even buildings may be divided.—Reuter.

Franco Has Not Started Offensive Against Madrid

PARIS: March 11.

Despatches from Nationalist sources in Burgos categorically deny that General Franco has commenced an offensive against Madrid as reported from Madrid.

It is alleged that the Defence Council may have put out news of a National offensive hoping thereby to reunite the Republicans and cause the Communists to lay down their arms.—Reuter.

Franco-Spanish Frontier To Be Reopened

PARIS: March 11.

The Spanish Ambassador informed M. Bonnet to-day that General Franco was taking steps to reopen the Franco-Spanish frontier as from to-day.

Thirty-seven Pipistoleros (Barcelona Gunmen) have been arrested in Barcelona according to messages reaching here. They are accused of having committed 5,000 murders.—Reuter.

Battle Localised In East End Of Madrid

MADRID: March 11.

Snipers are still busy, but the centre of the city is calmer as the battle is localised in the East end of the city. It is stated that the process of repression is slow as the Junta forces must carry on the fight without harming the civil population.—Reuter.

Communist Leaders Exceed Their Duties

VALENCIA: March 11.

The much-dreaded S.I.M. or Secret Police run by the Communists has been dissolved and the leaders arrested on charges of exceeding their duties.—Reuter.

Communist Members Dismissed

ALICANTE: March 11.

All Communist members of the Municipal Council have been dismissed and the Council has given support to the National Defence Council.—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS' ATTACK ON SALAMANCA DISTRICT

BURGOS, March 11

The Communists are reported to be advancing on Salamanca District the best residential quarter of Madrid where they occupied a sector of the underground. There was fierce fighting round the Union Radio Building, which is still held by the Junta's troops. It is also reported that General Miaja's forces were driven out of their positions by the Communists on the cities of Murcia, Alicante and Carthagena. Several actors and actresses described as "confidential advisers of Dr. Negrin" were arrested in Barcelona. They are accused of "tyrannising over fellow artistes through the actors Syndicate."—Reuter.

REBELS SURRENDER

BURGOS, March 11.

According to a broadcast by Gen. Miaja, this morning, Rebels who were holding out against the Republican junta at the Communist headquarters, in Madrid, have surrendered unconditionally.—Reuter.

Opponents' Position Unchanged

PARIS, March 11.

The Nationalists launched a strong attack on Republican lines, around Madrid, at 7-30 a.m. today, states a Madrid message.

Republican batteries replied with intensive fire, until 11-00 a.m., when the shelling died down, indicating that the relative positions of the opposing forces were unchanged.

In Madrid itself, there has been no sign of street fighting, but battles with Communists continue, outside the City, particularly along the Valencia Road.—Reuter.

Spanish Communists Surrender

MADRID March 11

After their headquarters had been bombarded by artilery, the Provincial Central Committee of the Communist Party surrendered unconditionally to Col Casado's forces shortly after noon.

The Communists telephonically summoned several ranks to meet the attack, but these were unable to reach headquarters.

At the end of an hour of fighting, several Communists appeared at the door of the building and finding themselves faced with the rifles of the Republican Soldiers, they threw their arms on the pavement.—Reuter

REPORT OF FRANCO'S OFFENSIVE DENIED

PARIS, March 12

Reports from Burgos state that nationalist official circles categorically deny that General Franco has commenced an offensive against Madrid.—Reuter.

Police Action To "Suppress Anarchy In Warsaw"

WARSAW, March 11.

Revolvers, Handgrenades and explosives were found by the police in a raid last night in a hospital, according to an official statement, 86 arrests were made and three of the police were wounded.

Falangist Fascist students have been attacking democratic students and it is stated that police action was taken "to suppress anarchistic tendencies."—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

EMPIRE CONFERENCE

LONDON, March 12.

Arrangements have now been completed for a meeting in New Zealand in the near future of a conference between representatives of the Governments of New Zealand, Australia and the United Kingdom to consider pacific questions of common concern with special reference to defence questions. —Reuter.

JAPAN'S BUDGET

TOKYO, March 12.

Japan's budget for 1939-40 amounts to 10,210 million yen, and includes an ordinary budget of 3,694,000,000 yen, an extraordinary military budget for the China Incident of 4,605,000,000 yen, and a supplementary budget for navy and war ministries of 910,000,000. —Reuter.

DEDICATION OF TOMB OF KING GEORGE V

LONDON, March 12.

The King and the Queen, Queen Mary and others of the Royal family went to St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, for the dedication of the tomb of King George the Fifth. Canon Deane conducted the brief ceremony.—Reuter.

CORONATION OF THE POPE

De Valera To Be Present At Ceremony: Duke Of Norfolk To Represent England

VATICAN CITY, March 12.

With all the splendid of centuries old tradition, Pope Pius will be solemnly crowned as the Supreme Pontiff of the Catholic Church to-morrow morning. For the first time since the coronation of Pius IV in 1846, the actual ceremony, will take place on the outside balcony of Saint Peter's in full-view of some half a million people gathered in the square below.

The ceremonies which will last about five hours, will commence at 08/00 G.M.T. when the Pope seated on a portable throne will be borne to Saint Peter's in procession for the first time since his election ten days ago.

Diplomats from all over the world representing the heads of their respective states will be among those occupying honoured places in Basilica.

The Duke of Norfolk will be there as a special Ambassador representing King George and Mr. Joseph Kennedy, the American Ambassador, in London, will represent Mr. Roosevelt.

Other distinguished representatives will be Mr. De Valera representing the Eire, Crown Prince Umberto representing the King of Italy and Count Ciano representing the Italian Government.

Triregnum or the triple crown to be used at to-morrow's ceremony consists of three fine gold bands mounted on silver tissue lined with white velvet. Although it contains nearly 700 jewels, it is light enough to be worn without discomfort for a considerable length of time.—Reuter.

POPE CROWNED AT ST. PETER'S

VATICAN CITY, March 12.

After a traditional preliminary ceremony, including Pontifical mass at the high altar, the Pope was crowned in the balcony of St. Peter's at 12-06 p.m. to-day.—Reuter.

CEREMONY LASTS SEVEN MINUTES

VATICAN CITY, March 12.

The ceremony was preceded by the Pope's solemn entry into St. Peter's for Political, High mass. The Pope gave Papal absolution and Apostolic Benediction and then left the balcony. The actual crowning ceremony lasted only seven minutes.—Reuter

BROADCAST IN 7 LANGUAGES

VATICAN CITY, March 12.

It is the first time since 1846 that a Pope is crowned in public. Millions of the faithful all over the world listened to the description of the ceremonies broadcast in seven languages.—Reuter.

500,000 CROWD ST. PETER'S SQUARE.

ROME, March 12.

Over half a million people crowded St. Peter's Square, down the new half mile road reaching almost to the River Tiber and burst into deafening applause as the Pontiff appeared on the balcony.

After another outburst of cheering the Pope gave absolution and pronounced blessing and left the balcony. An account of the ceremonies was broadcast throughout the world in seven languages.—Reuter.

Pope's New Secretary Of State

VATICAN CITY, Mar. 11.

Cardinal Maglione, a former Papal Nuncio in Paris, has been appointed Cardinal Secretary of State.—Reuter.

Slight Outbreak Of Fire On "Carthage"

LONDON, Mar. 11.

The P. and O. announce that there was a slight outbreak of fire on the "Carthage" bound for the Far East between London and Southampton. The fire was quickly detected and extinguished. The cargo was slightly damaged. The ship is sailing according to timetable this afternoon from Southampton.—Reuter.

AUSTRIAN ANSCHLUSS ANNIVERSARY

PRAGUE, Mar. 11.

The swastika flags will be flown by the German population throughout Czechoslovakia tomorrow to commemorate the first anniversary of the Austrian Anschluss.—Reuter.

SUBHAS TO MEET MAHATMA

(Continued from page 1).

who met this morning at the open session endorsed the resolution of Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant which declared the firm adherence of the Congress to the fundamental policies which governed its programme in the past years under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, expressed confidence in the Working Committee which functioned during the last year, regretted that any aspersions should have been cast against any of the Working Committee members and lastly requested the Congress President to appoint his Cabinet in accordance with the wishes of Gandhiji.

CONGRESS SOCIALISTS NEUTRAL

The session was held for about three hours prior to voting in the Subjects Committee pandal under the chairmanship of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

The entire Bengal bloc with the exception of about fifteen delegates under the lead of Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh and Mr. Satin Sen voted against the resolution. The Socialists remained neutral. Six amendments, the most important of which were tabled by Bengal members, with a view to delete the portion which regretted the casting of aspersions on the members of the Working Committee as also to delete the last part of the resolution which requested the President to nominate the Working Committee according to Gandhiji's wishes, were lost.

The result of voting on Pt. Pant's resolution in the open session of the Congress was announced amidst cries of Gandhiji-ki-Jai.

Events were moving fast and fortunes of the Leftist wing changed considerably ever since the unfortunate demonstration at the open session of the Congress last night, when the Bengal delegates shouted down Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and held up the proceedings for over one and half hours until Mr. M. S. Aney sought leave of the House to withdraw his resolution for referring Pt. G. B. Pant's resolution to the A.I.C.C. in view of Mr. Subhas Bose's health.

SOCIALISTS UPSET

The Socialists, who were terribly upset over this incident considered the situation last night and decided to remain neutral on the amendments, which were expected to be moved to-day with the object of toning down the original resolution. Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, made his Party position clear before the voting by a declaration that they did not wish to have a hand in the unfortunate quarrels that had led to a lot of waste of time.

GANDHIJI'S LEADERSHIP

The Socialists no doubt recognised the need for Gandhiji's leadership and guidance. But the other points in the resolution and amendments were a matter on which they could not agree with others. Hence, their neutrality.

PANT CLARIFIES POSITION

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant in an appealing speech urged the House to lend their unanimous support to his resolution, which he said, was neither a vote of no-confidence against Subhas Chandra Bose nor an attempt to reduce him to the position of a town crier. In view of Mahatma Gandhi's statement that he regarded Mr. Subhas Bose's election as a vote of the delegates against his own (Mahatma's) policy, it was necessary, added Pandit Pant, that the Congress should reaffirm its complete confidence in Gandhiji's leadership and policy.

MAHATMA EMERGES AS LEADER OF INDIA

Satyamurti's Tip To Viceroy

TRIPURI, March 12.

Mr. Satyamurti in his statement says: "the most significant and important resolution of the Congress was passed this morning by an overwhelming majority. The minority did not challenge a division. The misunderstanding and the feared split in the Congress after the last presidential election have disappeared. Mahatma Gandhi has been, is and will be the undisputed leader of the Congress, so long as God spares him for us. But our enemies and our candid friends hoped to fish in troubled waters. They have been confounded.

"Mahatma Gandhi meets the Viceroy on March 15. The Viceroy must and, I hope, he will deal with him as the one Indian who can deliver the goods. The destinies of the nation continue to be safe in Mahatmaji's hands.

"The A.-I.C.C. will soon meet to amend the constitution of the Congress, with a view to purifying and strengthening it. These reforms are overdue. We cannot afford the luxury of having organised parties in the Congress. The Congress must stand united. The Congress has been a triumphant success and "Purna Swaraj" will soon be ours."—A.P.

NEW SLOVAK CABINET

M. Sidor, Czechoslovak Vice-Premier Becomes Premier

PRAGUE March 11

The new Slovak Cabinet has been appointed under the Premiership of M. Sidor the Czechoslovak Vice-Premier.

The formation of the cabinet in "Accordance with the proposal by M. Sokol" is announced in a communique.

M Sidor, vice-premier of Czechoslovakia and the Slovak Minister in the Central Government, becomes the Premier. Other Ministers are M. Sokol (Interior) M. Sivak (Education) M. Stano (Transport and Public Works) M. Zatko (Commerce, Industry and Agriculture) M Hrneir (Finance) and M. Fritz (Justice).—Reuter

Shots Fired In Bratislava Streets

PRAGUE, March 11.

It is reported from Bratislava that shots are being fired on street demonstrations. Several persons were injured and Jewish shops were raided. A hand grenade was thrown from a Synagogue. The exact number of casualties is not known. Nobody was injured in the hand grenade incident which occurred earlier in the evening.

More than 10,000 people had gathered in the main streets last night to commemorate the first anniversary of the Austrian Anschluss. Hlinka Guards and German Black Guards from Vienna arrived in two special steamers to assist in the celebrations. Herr Karmasin addressed a crowd when he declared his solidarity with the Slovaks.—Reuter.

BRATISLAVA BECOMES ORDERLY

PRAGUE: March 12.

The toll of yesterday's disturbances in Slovakia was three dead, two Hlinka Guards and a German woman. To-day, Bratislava is orderly. Czech troops and gendarmes are patrolling the streets and carloads of prisoners, mostly officers of the Hlinka Guards, are to be seen passing through the streets.

It is thought that they have secret reserves of arms. The Slovak students have gone on a stay-in strike in order to stop Czech students from entering class rooms.—Reuter.

Berlin Watching Slovak Situation

BERLIN: March 11.

No diplomatic moves in connection with the Slovak situation have yet been announced in Berlin. Official circles still merely emphasise the interest with which they are watching the affair and the fact that Germany as the guarantor of the Vienna Award is more or less directly concerned.—Reuter.

Serious Dangers Averted?

BUDAPEST, March 11.

It is learned here, that throughout night, consultations were going on between Slovak leaders and Prague, in which M. Tiso is stated to have participated. Most of the Czech troops and Gendarmes have been withdrawn from the streets of Bratislava, order being maintained by the police and a few Hlinka guards.

All roads leading to the city are guarded by Czech troops and Gendarmes and during the night, the parties of Hlinka guards from the Provinces were turned back.

There were no demonstrations this morning, and M. Sidor, the Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister appealed to Hlinka Guards to avoid incidents.

The opinion is expressed, that two of the most serious dangers appear to have been averted, namely, armed resistance by Slovaks and intervention from outside.—Reuter.

Socialist Neutrality Sequel

TRIPURI, March 12.

It is understood that following the decision of the All-India Socialist Party to remain neutral in to-day's voting on Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant's resolution, some members of the Congress Socialist Party from the Punjab and the United Provinces have resigned their membership of the Congress Socialist Party.—A.P.

Italy Out To Fight On Colonial Issue

Rome Paper's Bluster: Demand For Justice For Nazis And Fascists

ROME, March 11.

"THE HOUR HAS STRUCK FOR BRINGING UP-TO-DATE OF THE COLONIAL MAP OF THE WORLD .... IF ITALY AND GERMANY CANNOT GET PEACE WITH JUSTICE THEY WILL GET JUSTICE BY FORCE OF ARMS."

THIS STATEMENT APPEARS TO-NIGHT IN AN ARTICLE IN "RELAZION INTERNATIONALI" DEALING WITH THE COLONIAL CLAIMS OF GERMANY AND ITALY.

Italy Out For ...

"NO REARMAMENT, HOWEVER, BIG IT MAY BE CAN HOLD UP THE RIGHT TO LIVE WHICH THE BERLIN-ROME AXIS WILL ENFORCE AT ALL COSTS. ITALY DESIRES JUSTICE AND ITALY WILL GAIN A VICTORY."—REUTER.

OPTIMISM IN ARAB CIRCLES

Hopes Of Compromise Between Jews And Arabs

LONDON, Mar. 11.

A certain optimism which had hitherto been absent from the Palestine Conference discussions is now noticeable in Arab circles in London.

It is asserted that a reasonable compromise between the rigid proposals of both Arabs and Jews is now possible.

The only official meeting during the week-end is with the Jewish delegates this afternoon, when the British are expected to discuss the communication received yesterday from Dr. Weizmann

The Arab delegation will make a tour of the Naval Dockyard at Portsmouth to-morrow.—Reuter.

INCONCLUSIVE INFORMAL TALKS GO ON

Jewish-British Discussions

LONDON: March 11.

Over a three-hour discussion on the basis of the letter sent by the Jewish Delegates to the Palestine Conference and to the British Government yesterday morning, took place at an informal meeting between Mr. MacDonald and the Jewish Delegation in the afternoon.

It is understood that all points in the letter were subjected to a careful analysis. No British proposals were discussed and the position cannot be said to have been modified in any way.

The talk, however, was inconclusive and will be continued tomorrow evening.—Reuter.

40 ARABS KILLED IN TRANSJORDAN

HAIFA, March 12.

At least 40 Arabs were killed or wounded in yesterday's action which was the first major engagement in Transjordan. One British officer killed, one seriously wounded and four members of the Arab Legion killed. The fighting began in the hills eight miles east of the river Jordan and south of Iraq pipeline near Zemel. Over 15 airforce bombers and fighters co-operated with the Transjordan Frontier force and the Arab Legion.

An incident of the encounter was the courage of the Air Force Sergeant, Coggins, piloting a plane from which Colonel Chrystall directed operations. The plane was hit several times and Sergeant Coggins was seriously wounded and became faint from loss of blood, but he stuck to the controls and brought Col Chrystall back safely.—Reuter

Is It True?

Princes' Move For Pact With Muslim League

Central M. L. A.'s Warning To Sikh States

NEW DELHI: March 11.

Sardar Sant Singh, M.L.A. (Central), has sent the following telegram to Master Tara Singh, President, Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar:—

"RELIABLY INFORMED THAT SOME LEADING PRINCES ARE NEGOTIATING ALLIANCE WITH THE MUSLIM LEAGUE TO OPPOSE CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN THE STATES AND ALSO TO FORM COALITION FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. PLEASE TAKE IMMEDIATE COUNSEL TO CONSIDER STEPS IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE SIKH STATES FALLING INTO MUSLIM TRAPS."

—United Press.

ANOTHER MILESTONE FOR AMERICA

Roosevelt On Achievement Of Lima Conference

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.

The Lima Pan-American Conference was "a constructive factor of value" in future relations of the American Republics, declared President Roosevelt in a message to the Conference on Pan-Americanism at the University of Pennsylvania.

"Our country strives for peace and fair dealing among nations and for the welfare of human beings and Lima marked another milestone in this common endeavour."—Reuter.

MEXICO OIL DISPUTE ENDS

MEXICO CITY, March 11.

It is officially announced that President Cardenas and Herr Richberg have reached an agreement on the settlement of the petroleum dispute.—Reuter

Hitler To Address Meeting In Berlin

VIENNA, Mar. 11.

Herr Hitler who is coming here on Monday for the celebration of the anniversary of the Anschluss, will address a meeting during his stay.—Reuter.

19 HLINKA GUARDS KILLED

PRAGUE.—According to a communique published by the Headquarters of the Hlinka guards, 19 members of the organization were killed in the recent incidents.—Reuter

World Achievement.

Turn The Tap

How many of us are prepared to include the turning of a tap among the great achievements of the modern world?

Yet a moment's thought will bring home to us the wonder of this. Think of London—the biggest city in the world, the home of 9,000,000 people, or thereabouts, with houses and factories and hotels and stations and laundries at levels differing by as much as 400 feet; and yet you may turn a tap and the water comes. Up in the highest bedroom of a hotel in Southampton Row you turn a tap and the water comes. Down in a basement in Westminster you turn a tap, and the water comes. It is one of the miracles of the world in which we live that in all progressive areas water is on tap—ready to hand.

Behind the tap are rivers, wells and lakes, and the pumping stations where the water is drawn up by powerful pumps working day and night. The water flows into a settling tank where impurities sink to the bottom; and thence it flows to a filter where it is further purified by passing slowly through sand and gravel. Next it is pumped into the ozoniser where ozone is blown through it; and later it reaches the service reservoir where it is stored till it is pumped into the service mains and is ready, at pressure, behind every tap in every house in every street.

This is service indeed.

Sunday's Suject Committee Meeting

Next Session Of Congress To Be Held In December

BUT A. I. C. C. TO SELECT VENUE

Wisdom Of Haripura Decision On States: Resolutions Of Subjects Committee

TRIPURI: March 12.

THE SUBJECTS COMMITTEE CONCLUDED ITS SITTING AT 5 P. M. AFTER DECIDING TO HOLD THE NEXT SESSION OF THE CONGRESS DURING THE LAST WEEK OF DECEMBER, 1939, BUT THE VENUE OF THE SESSION IS TO BE DECIDED BY THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE AT A LATER DATE.

Three Invitations

THE CHAIRMAN ANNOUNCED THAT ONLY THREE INVITATIONS HAD BEEN RECEIVED FOR THE HOLDING OF THE NEXT SESSION, BUT IN THE ABSENCE OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE, THEY COULD NOT CONSIDER THE QUESTION OF THE VENUE.

Other Resolutions

THE SUBJECTS COMMITTEE ALSO PASSED FOUR OTHER RESOLUTIONS, NAMELY, ON INDIAN STATES, INDIANS OVERSEAS, PALESTINE AND BALUCHISTAN.

No A. I. C. C. Meeting

UNLIKE THE PREVIOUS YEARS, THERE WILL BE NO MEETING OF THE A. I. C. C. TO-MORROW AFTER THE CONGRESS SESSION IS OVER TO-NIGHT.

Bright Chances Of Bihar

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE THREE PROVINCES WHICH HAVE INVITED THE NEXT SESSION OF THE CONGRESS ARE TAMILNADU, BIHAR AND UTKAL. ALTHOUGH IT IS FOR THE A. I. C. C. TO DECIDE THE FINAL VENUE OF THE CONGRESS, THE CHANCES OF BIHAR HAVING THE PRIVILEGE OF HOLDING THE NEXT SESSION OF THE CONGRESS APPEARED TO BE BRIGHT.

Interest in further proceedings of the Congress having apparently diminished the attendance at the resumed sitting of the Subjects Committee of both the A.-I. C. C. members and visitors was very sparse. Hardly 150 members of the A.-I. C. C. were present and the visitors galleries were practically unfilled.

WISDOM OF HARIPURA

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya moved the following resolution on the Indian States:—

"The Congress welcomes the awakening of the people of Indian States in many parts of the country and considers this as a hopeful prelude to a larger freedom, comprising the whole of India, for which the Congress has laboured. The Congress supports the demand for Responsible Government and civil liberty in the States and expresses its solidarity with these movements for freedom and self-expression, which are integral parts of the larger struggle for freedom of the whole country. While appreciating that some Rulers of States have recognised this awakening as a healthy sign of growth and are seeking to adjust themselves to it in co-operation with their people. The Congress regrets that some other Rulers have sought to suppress these movements by banning peaceful and legitimate organisations and all political activity and, in some cases, resorting to cruel and inhuman repression. In particular the Congress deplores the attempt of some Rulers to seek the aid of the British Government in India to suppress their own peoples, and condemns unwarranted use of the military and police forces lent by British authorities.

SYMPATHY FOR REFUGEES

"The Congress expresses its sympathy with the sufferings of the growing number of refugees from various States and trusts that public will render them every assistance.

APPEAL TO PRINCES

"The whole of India was profoundly stirred by the announcement of an indefinite fast by Gandhiji in order to remedy the breach by the Thakore S[illegible] Rajkot of the settlem[illegible]ed at between him and Councillors on the one hand, and Sardar Patel, as represen[illegible]ing the people, on the other. The Congress expresses its gratificat[illegible]on at the recent agreement resulting in the termination of the fas and trusts that the people of Rajkot will have their aspirations fulfilled, and further hopes that Princes of Kathiawar and other parts of India will march with the times and, in co-operation with their people, introduce Responsible Government.

"The Congress regrets that several State Governments besides Rajkot, have gone back upon their assurances to their people and their pledged word. It trusts that these breaches of agreement will be removed and the assurances given will be honoured.

"The Congress is of opinion that the resolution of the Haripura session of the Congress, relating to the States, has answered the expectations raised by it and has justified itself by encouraging the peoples of the States to organise themselves and conduct their own movements for freedom. The Haripura policy was conceived in the best interests of the people in order to enable them to develop self-reliance and strength.

"This policy was dictated by circumstances and by the recognition of the limitations inherent in the circumstances, but it was never conceived as an obligation. The Congress has always possessed the right, as it is its duty, to guide the people of the States and lend them its influence. The great awakening that is taking place among the people of the States may lead to relaxation or to complete removal of the restraint which the Congress has imposed upon itself, thus resulting in ever-increasing identification of the Congress with the States peoples. The Working Committee is authorised to issue instruction in this behalf from time to time as the occasion arises.

"The Congress desires to reiterate that its objective, Complete Independence, is for the whole of India, inclusive of the States, which are integral parts of India which cannot be separated, and which must have the same measure of political, social, economic and religious freedom as a part of India."

PATTABHI'S PLEA

Dr. Pattabhi stressed the importance of the resolution as it formed a part of the resolution on Federation. If the States are to federate with autonomous British Indian Provinces they must advance forward. This fundamental point had now been recognised and the resolution stressed it. The Haripura resolution gave them the opportunity to see the awakening among the Indian States' subjects. This awakening had been wide-spread and affected all the States in the country. The States people had begun where the people in British India had ended. They had learned the technique of Satyagraha. The unexpected was happening in the Indian States. For instance whoever expected that Sardar Patel, who was often accused of being against State subjects would plunge himself into the Rajkot struggle and bring victory. Al. this was the result of the time-spirit Mahatma Gandhi himself had openly taken up the States question. They had already the news that in the Nilgiri State the ban on the Prajamandal had been lifted. He had heard a report that the Jaipur State, was going to recognise the Praja Mandal. All this showed signs of the times.

STATES' PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION

The States people had their own provincial organisations, which were linked to the All-India States' People's Conference which to-day had same kind of existence as the Indian National Congress had twenty years ago.

It had been suggested that the Haripura resolution prevented the Congress from interfering in the Indian States but had they no instances of prominent Congress leaders participating in the activities of the Indian States people? Did not Pt. Nehru preside over the Ludhiana State's People's Conference? Did not Sardar Patel give active guidance and advice to the people of the Rajkot State in their struggle? He asked the house to pass the resolution with acclamation.

JAWAHAR EXPLAINS.

Pt. Nehru seconded the resolution. Pt. Nehru explained that the resolution under discussion had undergone various modifications since its reading in the Subjects Committee yesterday. Every attempt had been made to incorporate in it the spirit of the various amendments. They therefore hoped that the persons who had tabled amendments would not move them. The fundamental and basic idea of the resolution was that it was right and the duty of the Congress to intervene in the affairs of the Indian States. How when and how much were questions left to the Congress Executive to decide.

Pt. Nehru explained that if they were to decide to intervene in every case they might have to divide their forces on two large fronts. Moreover, any defeat would be a setback to the whole movement.

WHEN CONGRESS CAN HELP.

Pt. Nehru further explained that although the problem of the Indian States was one, yet conditions in each State differed from each other. For instance the problem of Hyderabad was very complicated and had been made more so by the communal issues raised therein.

In this connection he struck a note of self-dependence for the States' subjects and said that they could expect help from the Congress, if and when they themselves were ready to work for their emancipation.

KAMALADEVI'S AMENDMENTS

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyava moved two amendments, one seeking deletion of the portion referring to the success of the Haripura resolution regarding the States and the other for the addition of a clause stating that in view of the changed situation the Congress considers it to be its bounden duty to assist the States' people movement. The amendment further added that the Congress Working Committee in consultation with the Executive of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference should take steps to render help to the States.

Mrs. Kamaladevi said that whether or not the Haripura resolution was a success was a matter of opinion and she wished to delete the portion which was controversial. She urged that the Congress should assist the State movements directly, remarking that there should be only one organisation, namely, the Indian National Congress.

Mrs. Kamaladevi's amendment was lost and the original resolution was carried amid acclamation.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Mr. Satyamurti moved a resolution on Indians Overseas.

Mr. Satyamurti reserved his speech for the open session.

Dr. Choitram Gidwani formally seconded the resolution.

BURMA PROTEST

Mr. Dwarka Prasad Shukla from Burma in a short speech expressed disagreement with Mr. Satyamurti's resolution regarding reference to Indians in Burma. He said friendly relations have now been established between the Indians and Burmans, and if this resolution was passed in its present form, it might offend the Burmans and there might be fresh trouble.

Mr Satyamurti explained that the resolution merely referred to the trouble in Burma, but did not mention the causes and there was, therefore, no possibility of a misunderstanding. They could not afford to expose the lives and property of their nationals abroad to danger.

Mr Shukla's amendment was lost and Mr. Satyamurti's original resolution was passed.

SYMPATHY FOR PALESTINE ARABS.

The following two resolutions, one on Palestine and the other on Baluchistan, were moved from the chair and passed unanimously:

The resolution on Palestine reads:

"The Congress has previously declared its full sympathy with the Arabs in Palestine in their struggle of national freedom and their fight against British imperialism and has condemned the policy of the mandatory power in Palestine. Subsequent events have disclosed the continuance of a reign of terror maintained by the British army and police in the name of Law and Order. The courage, determination and sacrifices made by the Arabs in the struggle have evoked the admiration of the people of India who desired to convey to them again their greetings and good wishes for complete success in attainment of their objective, while sympathising with the plight of the Jews in Europe and elsewhere

The Congress deplores that in Palestine, the Jews have relied on British armed forces to advance their special privileges and thus cliqued themselves on the side of the British Imperialism. The Congress trusts the Arabs and Jews will endeavour to find a basis for the direct co-operation with a view to establishing the Independent democratic State in Palestine with adequate protection of Jewish rights."

REFORMS FOR BALUCHISTAN.

The resolution on Baluchistan reads "in view of the fact that British Baluchistan is still being governed in the old irresponsible and bureaucratic manner, the Congress demands that a democratic and responsible form of Government be introduced in the province without any delay, and it be granted the same constitutional status as the other provinces in India."

CHANGE IN CONGRESS TIMINGS.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved that the next session of the Congress be held during the last week of December this year.

Pt. Nehru said that it was time that there should be some certainty about the date of the Congress session, so that they could all make arrangements accordingly. At present, they had too many considerations in mind in fixing the date of the Congress, such as the convenience of members of Legislatures, provincial Governments, members of the Central Legislature, holidays etc. but if they fixed the date in the last week of December, there would be no such difficulty as that date would suit all, hence his proposal for changing the date of the Congress. They had so far received only three invitations, but they had had no time to consider them. Therefore it would be better if the venue of the Congress session was decided by the All-India Congress Committee later on.

Mr. Satyamurthi seconding the proposition welcomed the proposed change in the date of the Congress.

The house adopted Pandit Jawaharlal's resolution amid acclamation.

SUBJECT COMMITTEE CONCLUDES.

After appointing auditors for the current year the Subjects Committee Session was concluded. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad announced that there would be no All-India Congress Committee after the plenary session has been hitherto the practice.—A.P.

(Continued from col. 7)

couldn't be better. You'll like it".

"Tell us!" Jessie cried eagerly.

Ed cleared his throat. "Well look" he said. "As you know I'm in advertising. Things are rather bad. Er—would just the right name be worth dol.50 to you?"

"You bet it would!" Derry said. 'My brain's gone lame trying to figure one out. Be a big relief".

"O. K.", said Ed. "Here goes. How about 'The Birches?'"

Jessie and Derry started at other. 'The Birches! Good lord, was that it? Why anyone could think of that. It was the most common name in the world. No, the name they gave their cottage would have to be much more original. Lord, Ed must think they were a couple of more dumbheads not to have thought of that. And he was supposed to be so bright and original.

Ed grinned and shrugged and said O. K. And the Sedleys went back to their thinking again. The winter passed and summer came again and they moved back to the cottage. But they hadn't a name. They tried all summer to think of one, asking friends, fashioning letters into queer words on sheets of paper. But no name seemed to fit or satisfy.

At length, in desperation, Jessie said: "Oh, Derry, let's not think any more. Let's use 'The Birches!' There just isn't any other name that fits".

Derry nodded. "After all, it is original. I mean there's no other 'Birches' in Bayside, and that can't be said about 'Ocean View' and some of the others'.

So they decided on "The Birches". The more they thought about it the less common it seemed, the more glamorous and cute.

Derry took some snapshots and Jessie picked out some Christmas cards and stationary and cocktail napkins and had a halftone made from "The Birches" and had the cards printed. They were both pleased and proud of the results.

In December of that year Derry received a bill from Edward Curtis, Advertising Agency: "One title for summer cottage: dol. 50". He started at it and anger warmed his blood. Who did Ed Curtis think he was? Why, any dope could think up a name like that. Why.—

Abruptly Derry's anger cooled. He remembered that they had asked Ed for his idea for a name. He had suggested "The Birches", and they had rejected it, because it was so obvious. According to business ethics they certainly owed Ed Curtis fifty smackers.

Derry reached for his check book, chuckling. "The sonuvagun!" he thought. "Ed knew eventually we'd use that name, because it does fit, and he merely took a monopoly on it by suggesting it to us. And we said he wasn't smart! My!"

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A SHORT STORY

"The Birches"

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

When the Sedleys bought their summer cottage down at Bayside they decided not to give it a name.

"Names are so silly" Jessie Sedley pointed out. "Most of them sound so common, like 'The Breakers', 'Ocean View', and 'The Pines'. They indicate that unimaginative people own them, don't you think?"

Derry, Jessie's husband, most certainly did think so. He was glad his wife didn't want to attach a name to the place.

The cottage was a one-story, ramblin affair, painted white with blue trimmings. It had a vine-covered porch overlooking the sea, and was almost completely hidden by lovely birch trees.

Everyone thought it was adorable. The Sedleys were much pleased with the compliments they received. Frequently someone asked why they didn't give the place a name suggesting such titles as "The Bluffs", "Offshore Breeze", etc. But the Sedleys thanked them politely and firmly refused even though they realised that a name on the front gate would make it easier for visiting friends to locate the place.

So the summer passed and the Sedleys moved back to the city, and Christmas came. Yuletide cards began arriving, and those received from their new friends at Bayside were nice to look at. Most of them bore snapshots of the sender's summer cottage with the name engraved beneath.

"Oh, Derry, we'll have to do that next year," Jessie cried. "We'll have pictures taken of the cottage and use it on our Christmas cards. It's such a lovely idea"

"If we do that" Derry said thoughtfully "we'll have to give the place a name. Otherwise how can we identify it to people who have never been down?"

"Then let's think up a name. Let's think up something cute something different!'

So the Sedleys began to think. Within the next week they thought of a hundred names, but discarded them all. Conceiving an original name for the cottage, even with all the Indian legends about the locality to call upon, wasn't as easy as they thought.

"It's so hard to be original". Jessie admitted at last. "This probably explains why the names of all the other cottages seem so common". There was an apologetic note in her voice, for she remembered how deprecating she and Derry had been about those other names.

One evening in January the Sedleys held a party, and among those present were Ed Curtis and his wife. Ed was the sort of chap who knew everything and lived on his wits and was quite smug. When he heard about the Sedleys, difficulty in thinking up a name for their cottage he called them aside.

"I've just the name for your place", he confided. "I fits. It

(Continued in col. 5)

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MUTT AND JEFF—Oh Well, After All What's a Mile or Two of Film in Jeff's Young Life? By BUD FISHER

CUT!
M-M-M SMACK!
2-16
WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH YOU? THIS IS THE SIXTH RETAKE ON THIS SCENE! JUST KISS THE GIRL GENTLY AND STOP OVERACTING! NOW WE'LL HAVE TO SHOOT IT OVER AGAIN!
OH, I DON'T MIND!
CUT! YOU LITTLE BOOB!
CAN'T YOU EVER GET IT RIGHT? LIGHTS AND FILM COST MONEY!--YOU'RE WASTING FILM!
O.K., JUST SWITCH OFF THE LIGHTS AND SAVE THE FILM!

Saturday's Open Session Proceedings

JAWAHAR'S IMPASSIONED APPEAL

(Continued from page 14)

lana Saheb had declared that it had been passed. There was some protest from a certain section of the House.

"THERE WILL BE A DIVISION"

And there was a good deal of shouting. The President was clear in his mind as to the result and I came to tell you that if you desire to have a division, certainly there will be a division. Every facility would be given, so that there would be no doubt as the voting on the part of the delegates, as to how many voted on this side and how many on the other. I came here only to tell that. As it was inconvenient to have a division here, as the delegates were mixed up with visitors, it was desirable to arrange the voting to take place in the Subjects Committee pandal either to-night or to-morrow.

I was asked to convey this to you and I came to the microphone. For some reason which I have not been able to fathom, a section of the House started the uproar. I do not know whether I have offended you or you felt that I have offended you"

PAINED AT THE SIGHT

Pandit Jawaharlal added, "It is a great grief to me to see such a sight. May I add a few words? We have heard for a long time about certain indiscipline in the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi has been writing about it. In fact to-day in the Subjects Committee, we talked about this question. It is obvious that the Congress could function only if it is an efficient and disciplined organisation. We talk and we think of the great struggle before us. The great struggle that is developing in India. Some of us think in terms of an earlier struggle, some perhaps of a struggle at a later date. But all of us think in terms of the great struggle ahead. We are growing stronger day by day. This organisation is growing and it is stronger to-day than what it has ever been (cheers from a large section of the audience). Everything depends upon you and I—all of us who are tied together by the Congress."

DISUNITY IN U. P.

Proceeding, Pandit Jawaharlal referred to disunity and communal disturbances, particularly in his Province, and said that it was the communal question which had stood in the way of India's independence. "Are we to start now within our own ranks, within our own organisation, this kind of mutual conflict? I shudder to think what the consequences would be."

JAWAHARLAL OVERCOME WITH EMOTION

Pandit Nehru added, "If you read the articles which Gandhiji has written during the last month, you will see a certain agony of soul in it. You will notice the pain in them. You may agree or disagree with what Gandhiji had written but Gandhiji writes from his heart. Why is it so? Because he is to-day fully conscious of the coming struggle. He is preparing for it. He wants the Congress and the country to be ready for it. When he sees that we indulge in tall talks and indiscipline spreads, his own instrument is getting rusty and he feels for it. He talks about corruption and indiscipline, because the time is very near when I and you will be put to the test (subdued cheers and clapping). Therefore, it is time to be united and disciplined. It is a grievous sight, a painful sight to see some of our comrades shouting and coming out of their enclosures. The very same people have to march with us, shoulder to shoulder, and have to prepare for the struggle. It was a painful sight; yet I tell you that in my heart I welcome it most."

LET US TAKE A LESSON

Pandit Nehru appeared to be overcome with emotion at this stage and his voice faltered. He said, it was perhaps the representation of suppressed feelings and those feelings were out. After all many of us present here have devoted a large portion of our lives to the service of this great organisation and we have been working shoulder to shoulder all these years. During all these years this is the first time I have witnessed such a scene. During more than a quarter century and I am sure, there are many others whose services to the country and the Congress are much longer than mine and they have served more than what I have done—I do not know how many of you remember such a scene. During the last 26 years, I have attended the Indian National Congress year after year; I have never seen such a scene, though I have seen many strange things. I beg of you to understand the true implications of what has happened. It does not matter if it is a small thing or a big one. We all get excited. I too get excited very often. I feel sorry for it afterwards. I apologise for it afterwards. I know my own weakness. We have got to take a lesson from such happenings and incidents. The main thing is this. We have to learn a lesson from this incident. We should not allow such things to happen again. If we have fully realised that this kind of thing does weaken the Congress and if we have learned that lesson, it is well. Otherwise all our talk, all our struggle for the past so many years will be a vain attempt.

"THIS IS GOONDAISM"

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's speech in English preceded by a Hindustani speech. Coming immediately the uproarious scenes, Pandit Nehru was speaking with excitement and declared that a couple of hundred people could not have prevented him from speaking, even if he had to wait till to-morrow morning. "I will be before you until I am able to say what I have got to say. You can continue to shout if you like. You know how things placed before the Congress are decided by a majority. The question before the House was decided by such a majority and a handful of delegates cannot try to stop the proceedings after the majority had given its verdict. This is not democracy, this is goondaism. This is Fascism. This is neither socialism nor democracy (loud cheers from all over the amphitheatre).

Warming up, Pandit Jawaharlal declared, "A lakh of people were waiting, and wasting their time for the proceedings to go on but hardly fifty or hundred people prevented the proceedings."

In a milder tone, Pandit Nehru proceeded to explain why he wanted to speak. All that he wanted to convey was that in response to the demands by a certain section of the House, Maulana Azad had decided to permit voting to take place in the Subjects Committee Pandal to-morrow. He added that so many proposals were made during the discussion yesterday before the Subjects Committee.

WITHDRAWAL OF RESOLUTION

Mr. M. S. Aney then rose to withdraw his resolution. He said: "I am before you to ask your permission to withdraw the resolution which I moved a short while ago. In doing so, I wish to make a brief statement. I felt that something should be done to put a stop to the discussion of resolution in which the President directly or indirectly was concerned. I felt that in the present state of health of the President, he should not discuss this resolution. Therefore, I suggested that the matter be referred to the A.I.C.C., and I must make it clear that the suggestion was my own. I did not consult any of my Bengal friends. I made this suggestion after good deal of consideration and some of the leaders concerned readily agreed to it. I came forward to get it approved by you. My main object was to give satisfaction to our Bengal friends in particular, and others who are interested in the health of the President. I made this endeavour, and in view of the opposition to my resolution from some of our comrades and in view of the disturbed conditions, I think it is proper that I should withdraw this resolution. As the resolution has already been declared carried by the President, I have to request you, delegates, to allow me to withdraw it. I have, no doubt that you realised the need for my withdrawing it. Once I withdraw this resolution, the situation will ease, and the proceedings can go on."

Mr. Aney's request for withdrawal of the resolution was put to the House and carried.

RESOLUTIONS FROM CHAIR

Thereafter, a resolution welcoming the Egyptian delegation and expressing sympathy with China were put from the Chair and passed. The Chair also moved a condolence resolution passed earlier by the Subjects Committee and this was passed.

Mr. N. Jaiprakash Narain then moved the resolution on National Demands.

UPROARIOUS SCENES CONDEMNED

Jawaharlal On Futility Of Deadlocks

TRIPURI, March 11.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain speaking on the National Demand said that it was most vital resolution and referred to the independence resolution passed at Lahore Congress. The goal of independence was far away, but the struggle of 1930|31 had taken India a good deal forward and Congress ministries had helped them to organise and uplift workers and peasants. "We are however convinced that the Federal Part of the Constitution contained in the Government of India Act 1935 does not part with any vital powers. Therefore, we have declared that any attempt to impose this Federal Scheme on India will meet with determined opposition. The Federal Scheme is only one aspect of the question. The bigger and fundamental question is how to win freedom and establish swaraj for India."

The speaker referred to the awakening among the people in Indian States and said that they were confident that in any future struggle for freedom one-third of the Indians living in the Indian States would fight, shoulder to shoulder, with their brethren in British India.

UPROARIOUS SCENES CONDEMNED.

Continuing Mr. Jaiprakash referred to the uproarious scenes in the house earlier and said that the demonstration showed the weakest link in the chain. "It make me hang down by head in shame, particularly in view of the fact that we have some prominent visitors from Egypt among us this evening. What is the impression they will carry about us with them? The demonstrators are neither true to to the Congress nor to the country. I am confident that with a will to strengthen ourselves, we shall be able to eliminate such persons from the Congress. Differences on principle cannot be settled by show of fists. On behalf of the Socialists and Communists, I beg of you, beg of the President, Maulana Azad and Mr. Jawaharlal to pardon us for this evening's unruly and undemocratic demonstrations."

DISCIPLINE MUST BE KEPT.

Acharya Narendra Dev, seconding the resolution said that the object of the resolution was to prepare the country for the struggle for freedom but freedom could not however be won without unity. Acharya Narendra Dev deeply deplored the evening's happenings and said that the demonstrators should have considered the presence of the Egyptian Delegation among them. Unless this unruly and indiciplined element was eliminated, the speaker asserted that there was no chance of success for them. They must organise themselves in putting their house in order. He emphasised the need for them to look in to their weaknesses and remedy them immediately as otherwise the power and position the Congress had attained would be undermined and destroyed.

SARAT BOSE'S OPPOSITION

Mr. Sarat Bose opposing the resolution said that it had been his desire to send amendments to the resolution, but his preoccupation with the President's illness prevented him from doing so. He had also not expected the resolution to come up to-night and hence he had not been able to move the amendment he wanted to.

"This resolution contains nothing but words, ineffective words, which do not lay down any plan of action, words which do not give our people any lead."

Continuing Mr. Sarat Bose said the first four paragraphs of the resolution repeat what we have been saying in every session in the last few years, and also at every meeting of the Working Committee and the All India Congress Committee."

PLEA FOR HONESTY

Mr. Sarat Bose expected the framers of the resolution to realise that the time had come to give a definite lead to the people out he had to confess that his expectations had been rudely shaken. "Do you want to postpone the struggle till all the people are united? If that is what the resolution means, it will be more honest to say "Let us abandon our fight." Let us not deceive our people."

POLICY OF DRIFT.

Mr. Sarat Bose suggested that the Congress should take the necessary steps, both in parliamentray as well as extra-parliamentary affairs, and prepare the country for "the fight". The Congress Ministries in the eight provinces could create a deadlock. "Do you think that the British administration can go on in India if the eight provincial Governments resigns? If the Congress Ministries resign, naturally non-Congress Provinces also will have to follow suit and march abrest with us in our attack on British imperialism."

Mr. Sarat Bose asked in conclusion, if they were not adopting a policy of drift by passing this resolution. If we do not adopt a firm line of action we shall be betraying our people and it will be accused of betraying the cause of the country.

Mr. Bharadraj supported the resolution. Mr. A. M. Azad, supporting the resolution, said that the younger section in the Congress was ready to take orders.

NEHRU'S REPLY.

Pandit Nehru, replying to the debate, said that the resolution had been unanimously passed by the Subjects Committee. He was, therefore, surprised to find opposition to the resolution by Mr. Sarat Bose. He could not understand Mr. Sarat Bose's opposition. Mr. Sarat Bose had said that the resolution contained nothing but words. Pandit Nehru wanted to know what Mr. Sarat Bose's own amendment contained except empty words. The language used by Mr. Sarat Bose was one which India was accustomed to use twenty years ago.

Pandit Nehru held that they could not escape the struggle even if they desired it, but he was opposed to the ultimatum tactics suggested by Mr. Sarat Bose. In the first place, they would be deceiving themselves, if they thought that they could win their freedom from the British Government by using bombastic phrases and words. Then again the ultimatum idea would give a chance to the enemy to prepare himself. As for Mr. Bose's contention that Congress Governments should create deadlocks, Pandit Nehru said that deadlocks could help the Congress to some extent, but they could not certainly solve their main problem of winning the freedom of the country.

"STAB FROM BEHIND"

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain replying to the debate said that Mr. Sarat Bose's opposition was like a stab from behind. Mr. Jaiprakash Narain alluded the plan of action formulated by mutual consent with Mr. Sarat Bose and said that the idea of incorporating an ultimatum clause had been deleted from that plan.

Mr. Sarat Bose intervening denied having agreed to delete the ultimatum clause.

The resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority.

RESOLUTION ON CORRUPTION

Mr. Sriprakash thereafter moved his resolution on "Corruption," which was passed by the Subjects Committee this morning. He pointed out how recently there had been many reports of bogus memberships at Congress elections and other malpractices. They could not prepare the country for a struggle unless they were united and organised.

Pandit Nekiram Sharma seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

FORTY PEASANTS ARRESTED

Pattabhi's Instructions To Suspend Satyagraha

VISHNUDUTT NAGAR, Mar. 9.

Information received by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, from Palacole indicates that forty peasants have been arrested in connection with the agrarian dispute between the peasants and zamindars of Kalipatnam (West Godavari District).

Dr. Pattabhi is understood to have wired to persons concerned to stop the 'satyagraha', promising his intervention immediately after his return from Tripuri.—United Press.

KISANS' ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MADRAS GOVT.

VISHNUDUTT NAGAR.
March 11.

Swami Sahajanand, President, Prof. N. G. Ranga, General Secretary, Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Mr. Bankim Mookerji, Mr. B. P. L. Bedi and Mr. Avadeshwar Prosad Sinha, Joint Secretaries of the All-India Kisan Sabha, have issued a statement to the Press condemning the "repressive policy" of the Government of Madras against the suffering of the peasants of Kalipatam in offering land Satyagraha in defence of their ancestral rights over lands.—United Press Congress Special.

"TRIPURI MUDDLE"

Calcutta Paper Blames Gandhiji

CALCUTTA: March 11.

Some of the Indian papers here criticise the policy of Mr. Gandhi in connection with the no-confidence motion against Mr. Subhas Bose.

The "Hindustan Standard" declares that democracy and sense have gone to the wall at Tripuri, and it is intrigue, vindictiveness, jealousy, spite and intolerance that have come out triumphant.

The paper places the blame for "the whole Tripuri muddle" on Mr. Gandhi and his incurable habit of speaking with his tongue in his cheek," and says that it is now apparent that the real meaning of the advice Mr. Gandhi gave his followers after the presidential election was that they should censure the President and snatch the Congress machinery from him.

"It is perfectly clear that all efforts at compromise split on the rock of the Rightist leaders' obstinacy," says the "Advance."

"They have succeeded in giving a dangerous blow to the solidarity of the Congress."

The failure of Gandhian leaders and their followers to take at his word Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, whom the country "as a whole has accepted as Rashtrapati" indicates a moral deterioration among leaders of the Congress, says the "Ananda Bazar Patrika."

LEADERS HOLD CONSULTATIONS

(From Our Special Correspondent)
TRIPURI, Mar. 12.

Leaders were seen consulting one another anxiously on the dais installed high above over a part of a rock as the crowd serged to and from down below. It was not until Mr. Sarat Bose had fervently appealed to the delegates to restore quiet and told them that Mr. Aney wished to withdraw his resolution that the scent of pandemonium changed. Pandit Jawaharlal in a very effective speech delivered immediately after order had been restored regretted that when a lakh of people were conducting themselves in an orderly manner a handful of delegates should have thought fit to get unruly and hold up the proceedings for over one and half hours. Even great organisation like the Congress, he said, would crumble to pieces if those who belonged to it did not show a sense of discipline.

Mr. Aney while begging leave of the delegates to withdraw his resolution said that he never dreamt for a moment, that his motives which were genuinely humanitarian would be misunderstanding by any section of the delegates, much less the Bengal 'bloc.' The delegates voted for withdrawal of Mr. Aney's resolution after which the open session took up non-controversial resolutions which had been passed earlier by the Subjects Committee.

"Vande Matram" Grievance

TRIPURI, Mar. 12.

About 100 students who had been rusticated by the Osmania University, Hyderabad (Deccan) for persisting in singing "Vande Mataram" song in defiance of the orders of the University Authorities, marched in procession in the Congress Camp and dispersed at the leaders' camp. They shouted slogans of unfair treatment by the University.—A. P.

One Demonstrator Faints

TRIPURI, Mar. 11.

It is now known that in the uproarious scenes in the open session this evening one of the demonstrators in front of the rostrum fainted. Volunteers rescued the man from the crowd and he was immediately attended to.—A. P.

Criminal Tribes Conference

VISHNUDUTT NAGAR, Mar. 9.

The Criminal Tribes Conference will be held here under the presidency of Mr. M. S. Aney, M. L. A. (Central), on the morning of March 10. The object of the conference is to carry on agitation for the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act.—United Press.

STUDENTS RALLY AT TRIPURI

VISHNUDUTT NAGAR.
March 11.

Several important problems confronting the students were discussed at the students rally gathered from various part of the country at Jhanda Chowk this noon. Mr. Yusuf Meherally addressing the gathering said that a great crisis awaited them in the near future and appealed to the students to organise themselves and form their own front without making their movement falent of any particular political party. He hoped that they would be the torch-bearers to-morrow and be in the vanguard in the impending nationalist struggle.

Students from various universities addressed the meeting with special reference to the plight of the expelled students of the Osmania University at Hyderabad and Annamalai University students' affairs.—United Press Congress Special

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JEWEL OF INDIA

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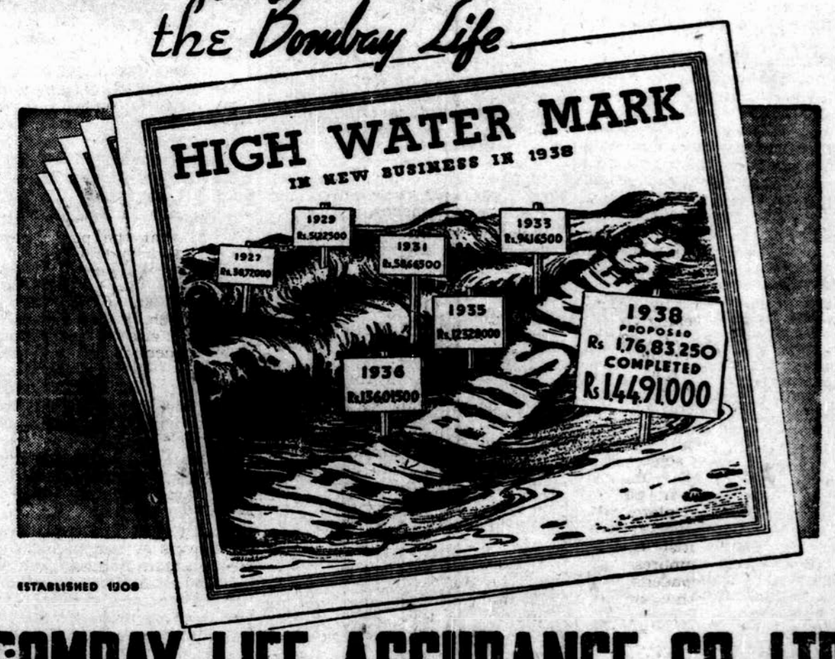

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Sunday Morning's Open Session

Pant's Resolution Carried By Big Majority

Congress Votes For Mahatma's Leadership

Allegation Of 'No Confidence' In President Refuted

Congress Socialists Remain Neutral In Division

TRIPURI, March 12.

When the open session resumed its sitting to-day, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant formally moved his resolution on Congress leadership.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved postponement of consideration of Pandit Pant's resolution in view of the Congress President's health.

Mr. Nariman's motion was rejected by an overwhelming majority.

Pandit Pant's resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority by show of hands amidst cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai". The Socialists abstained from voting.

Earlier the House rejected half a dozen amendments on the same lines as moved in the Subjects Committee, by a large majority. The Subjects Committee, meets at 2 p.m. and the open session again at 6 p.m. the open session is expected to conclude before midnight to-day.

NARIMAN'S MOTION LOST

The open session of the Congress was resumed at 9 A. M. to-day in the Subjects Committee Pandal, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad presiding. Only delegates and press were admitted and elaborate arrangements had been made to prevent the repetition of last night's uproarious scenes. Strong volunteer forces were stationed all round and inside the pandal to maintain order. The delegates were seated in separate enclosures according to Provinces.

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant formally moved his resolution. He said after what had happened yesterday he had no heart to speak and therefore requested the House to pass it.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil seconded the resolution without a speech.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved that in view of the alarming state of the President's health the consideration of Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant's resolution be postponed till the President was in a fit condition to attend the meeting. (Cries of no, no and counter-cries).

Mr. Nariman asked the delegates not to be swayed either by political or party considerations. He appealed to the delegates on grounds of considerations of humanity not to proceed with the resolution in the absence of the President, who had come all the way to Tripuri risking his life despite the advice of his doctors.

The resolution in question directly concerned the President and it was highly improper to debate it in his absence particularly when he was seriously ill. While deploring last night's demonstrations Mr. Nariman asked the House, if it was right because a few over enthusiastic people with mistaken notions staged demonstrations that they should discuss this resolution.

Mr. Nariman in conclusion said that he did not want the resolution to be shelved but desired only that the consideration of the resolution must be postponed. He appealed to the House to consider his proposition dispassionately. (Cries of no, no).

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said that he had admitted Mr. Nariman's proposition and would put it to the vote of the House. He did not consider it necessary to have any discussion on Mr. Nariman's proposition.

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant said that some people had asked him what his view was on Mr. Nariman's motion. He wanted to make it clear that he was definitely opposed to it as it would serve no useful purpose.

Mr. Nariman's motion was then put to the vote and on a show of hands was declared lost.

Sardar Sardul Singh moved an amendment seeking the deletion of the portion relating to aspersions and in the last paragraph, wanting to substitute the words "Mahatma Gandhi's guidance and co-operation as in the past" instead of the words in the original resolution as passed by the Subjects Committee.

Sardar Sardul Singh said that the re-election of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose as Congress President was no vote of censure against members of the Working Committee. In his opinion, there could have been no better Working Committee. The resolution now before the House was tantamount to a vote of censure the delegates who voted for the re-election of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose as Congress President against the wishes of some Members of the Working Committee.

The speaker had no doubt that Mahatma Gandhi was above parties and bickerings and he did not want this resolution. He had also no doubt that Mahatma Gandhi would continue to give his guidance and co-operation even without this resolution. This was an attempt to exploit the name of Mahatma Gandhi. (Shouts of "no, no").

The Working Committee cannot lose sight of the fact that as much as one-third of the total strength of the Subjects Committee has voted against it. Formerly those who differed from the Working Committee were not more than thirty. If they persisted in their present attempt, it would mean dividing the Congress into two sections which would not be in the interests of the country and the Congress.

AMENDMENT TO DELETE ASPERSIONS.

Mr. Bharadwaj moved an amendment seeking the deletion of the paragraph relating to aspersions. He maintained that the resolution had been conceived in a partisan spirit and meant an indirect vote of censure on the President. He asked the leaders to take note of the growing discontent among the rank and file in the Congress, particularly after the acceptance of office and warned them against aggravating this feeling of discontent.

Yesterday's demonstrations clearly showed that there were people in the Congress, who were neither Leftists nor Rightists. They had made their entry into the Congress somehow or other. He condemned yesterday's demonstrations and uproarious scenes and declared that his group would do its utmost to prevent such demonstrations in future. Our position was very difficult because we could be no party to such demonstrations and yet the Rightists would not listen to them. His amendment had therefore been aimed at uniting them all together.

MR. SIDHWA'S AMENDMENT.

We are prepared to accept the clause relating to the Working Committee being nominated with the approval of Mahatma Gandhi, but our request is that this clause relating to aspersions should be omitted.

Mr. Nariman moved an amendment stating that the Working Committee should be appointed in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi and not with the approval of Mahatma Gandhi as had been suggested in the resolution. He did not want to make a speech but would request the House to pass his amendment.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa moved an amendment seeking to add to the Aspersion Clause the words "aspersions cast by any section of the public." The speaker said that excepting for this he was in whole-hearted agreement with the resolution. His amendment had become necessary in view of the President's declaration that he never doubted the 'bona fides' of any of his colleagues on the Working Committee. His name having thus been eliminated it was necessary to add the words suggested by him.

Mr. Bhayangaracharlar (an ex-Andaman prisoner) moved an amendment seeking deletion of the words relating to "aspersions."

PATWARDHAN AND LOHIA.

Maulana Nuruddin Behari in his amendment sought that the policy of the Congress and its programme should be based on democratic principles, and that the Congress organisation should not become a tool in the hands of one single individual. We have full confidence in Mahatma Gandhi but not in those who have been working out his policy because these are surrounded by self-seekers, he said.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad then announced that the amendments given notice of Dr. Lohia and Mr. Achyut Patwardhan were not being moved as the movers did not want to move them. He had, however, accepted the requisition sent by Mr. L. K. Moitra and 22 others that these amendments must be allowed to be moved by someone else. Mr. L. K. Moitra then moved for the deletion of the paragraph relating to "aspersions."

MR. MOITRA'S SPEECH.

Mr. Moitra deplored the "unfortunate demonstration yesterday." As a result of this the House was in a desperate mood but he would like to remind them that the demonstration was the result of the serious condition of the Congress President's health. But to-day the atmosphere was better. He said, "If you carry this resolution without the amendment suggested by me you will be censuring the President whom you yourselves have elected. (Cries of "No, no)."

It had been stated, the speaker continued, that the election of Mr. Subhas Bose would be detrimental to the interests of the country. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant had tried to explain away this statement. The President despite his illness had attended the Subjects Committee and made a statement expressing the view that he never doubted the 'bona fides' of any of his colleagues on the Working Committee. After that statement there was no room for this resolution. If they passed this resolution at this critical juncture they would do great harm to the cause that was dear to them all.

Mr. Moitra maintained that the last paragraph of the resolution went against the Constitution and that it could not be discussed without amending the Constitution. He had himself thought of raising a point of order and he desired to emphasise that point now. He submitted that they should part in mutual trust and friendship. If this resolution was passed a section of the delegates would go back with the impression that a no-confidence motion against the President whom they had elected had been forced through the backdoor.

Mr. Moitra moved another amendment suggesting that in the third paragraph the following words be added: "For which we have to prepare the country" after the words "coming year."

JAIPRAKASH'S STATEMENT

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain said that he wanted to make a statement on behalf of the Congress Socialist Party. "Our party voted for Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, but from the very beginning we had made it clear that our vote did not mean a settling of the issues between the Rightists and the Leftists. We voted for Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose because we preferred him to the other candidate, namely Dr. Pattabhi. We then never expected that it would lead to a schism in the Congress. Our party does not and will not participate in this quarrel. I am convinced that this could have been averted. We tried our best to prevent it. We failed and we were disappointed".

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain then detailed their efforts for a settlement and how they failed and said: "We went to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and requested him to issue a statement clearing the position. Mr. Subhas Bose agreed but the statement he made was not satisfactory. Coming to Tripuri we approached the other side and discussed with them how a settlement could be effected. Here also our attempt proved abortive. We believed that unless the next Working Committee was appointed in accordance with the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi it will not be possible to maintain unity in the Congress.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain continued, "there are things said in the resolution with which we cannot agree. If only both sides had co-operated with us it would have been possible to bring about a settlement. I wish to make it clear that we do not wish to participate in this quarrel and therefore we have decided to remain neutral in voting on this resolution."

ANEY OPPOSES RESOLUTION

Mr. M. S. Aney opposing the resolution deplored that all earnest efforts to avoid discussion on this resolution at a time when the President was ill had failed, and the resolution had been brought before the open session. He did not blame any one particularly for this. But it was unfortunate. Referring to the resolution, Mr. Aney said that he did not see how it was necessary. If it was only to clear misunderstanding there was no need to bring in the question of policy and programme. It was not possible to hide the fact that the resolution breached diffidence in the President. Despite what Mr. Rajagopalachari had said the speaker could not agree that the resolution did not amount to a vote of no-confidence in the President. Viewing the resolution purely from a constitutional point of view Mr. Aney said that even if it was technically in order it certainly went against the spirit of the Congress constitution which gave the Congress President complete power to nominate his Committee. The Congress constitution never intended that the President should be a mere figurehead notwithstanding what some members of the Working Committee had said in their statement on the eve of the Presidential election.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS

It was the President's business to form the Cabinet, in which he had confidence to guide the Congress. As long as any attempt was made to restrict this power of the President in nominating his own Working Committee, he had no doubt that this action went against the spirit of the constitution. He appealed to the House not to stultify itself by passing the resolution.

BENGAL VIEW

Mr. Bankim Mukerjee opposing the resolution said that the statement made by Mr. Subhas Bose clearly showed that his election had nothing to do with the policy and porgramme of the Congress. They had assembled here to-day to discuss the important issues facing the country. It was unfortunate that these important issues were being shelved. The most important issue was Federation and how to oppose it. Mr. Mukerjee wanted to know if it was proper and in keeping with the dignity of the Congress to get this resolution expressing confidence in Mahatma Gandhi passed by a 60 per cent. majority. How much better it would have been if the leaders had come to agreement among themselves. In his opinion the resolution went against the spirit of truth and non-violence.

"BACKDOOR METHOD"

Mr. Dutt Majumdar opposing the resolution said that the House was wasting its time in discussing the resolution which should never have been brought forward. It only showed lack of confidence and trust. He referred to the reported discussions at Bardoli, where some members of the Working Committee discussed the question of the President for the next year behind the back of President. It amounted to a caucus trying to decide things for itself. He wanted to know what was the basis of suspicion against the President. The members of the Working Committee should have made their suspicions public and shared them with the delegates so that the delegates could have acted accordingly. This only showed the spirit of vindictiveness on the part of the members of the Working Committee. He regarded the present resolution as a backdoor method. He asked the delegates to stand on their own legs and not make their love and reverence for Mahatma Gandhi lose sight of this. He appealed to the House not to adopt "this cruel course of vote of no-confidence through the backdoor".

In conclusion Mr. Majumdar appealed for postponement of the consideration of this resolution.

PT. PANT'S REPLY

Pt. Pant replying to the debate regretted that he had to speak on matters relating to the President in his present condition. But it was not his choice. Things had been said during the debate, which required a reply and what had been said the previous night, was being forgotten the next morning. (Cheers.)

NOTHING AGAINST PRESIDENT

Pt. Pant proceeded: "This resolution is in no way a no-confidence motion against the President. If we wanted that we would have brought a straight motion of no-confidence. The majority has elected Mr. Bose as President. We do not want to reject that verdict. WHAT WE DESIRE IS THAT HE MAY CONTINUE AS PRESIDENT AND AT THE SAME TIME WE MAY BE ABLE TO BRING ABOUT UNITY IN THE CONGRESS AND MAKE IT STRONG."

Pt. Pant proceeding quoted Mahatma Gandhi's statement in which he had said that Dr. Pattabhi's defeat was his defeat and that it was apparent to him that the majority of the delegates did not favour his policy and principles. It was clear, therefore that Mr. Subhas Bose could not have the advice and guidance of Mahatma Gandhi as he used to have before. It was agreed on all hands that if the work of the Congress was to be carried on, then Mahatma Gandhi's advice as also the active participation of other members of the Working Committee, their old and trusted leaders, should be available and in the present situation this was not possible. They had, therefore, to do something by which this could be achieved and the resolution sought nothing more than this.

MAHATMA'S LEAD IMPERATIVE

It was possible that when the delegates voted for Mr. Bose they did not want it to be a vote of "no-confidence" in Mahatma Gandhi. Barring a very few, all the speakers who had spoken on the resolution had agreed that they wanted Mahatma Gandhi's leadership, and also the co-operation of the old members of the Working Committee. "If you want Mahatma Gandhi to back you, you must tell him 'we did vote for Subhas, but it did not mean we have no confidence in you'. Some of the speakers objected to the suggestion that the Working Committee should be appointed in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi It only showed that they did not mean what they said when they said that they wanted Mahatma Gandhi's guidance. "In the coming crisis it is Gandhiji and Gandhiji alone who can lead us. Who can doubt that he is the one man who can shoulder the burden? Can you think of attaining freedom without his lead?" (Cheers.)

Continuing Pt Pant asked: "If you want him to shoulder the responsibility as I believe most of you want, then how can you expect him to do so if you do not give him some voice in the formation of the Congress Cabinet?"

Quoting again from Mahatma Gandhi's statement Pt. Pant declared: "If you want Gandhiji's guidance you have to compel him by this resolution to give his guidance, and so long as you do not do that, you cannot expect him to give you his advice and guidance".

NEED OF A DICTATOR?

Digressing for a while Pt. Pant said that wherever nations had progressed it was under the leadership of one man. Germany had relied on Herr Hitler. Whether they agreed with Herr Hitler's methods or not there was no gainsaying the fact that Germany had progressed under Herr Hitler. Similarly Italy had risen because of Sgr. Mussolini and Lenin raised the Russia of to-day.

Mr. Meherally:—President, I must object as a Socialist to Pt. Pant putting Lenin, Mussolini and Hitler in the same group. (Laughter.)

Pt. Pant continued that he disliked many things that Herr Hitler and Sgr. Mussolini did, but despite their many faults their respective peoples loved and honoured them. "We have Mahatma Gandhi in our country, a man without any shortcomings, a man who has no axe to grind. Then why should we not reap the full advantage of this"? (Cheers.)

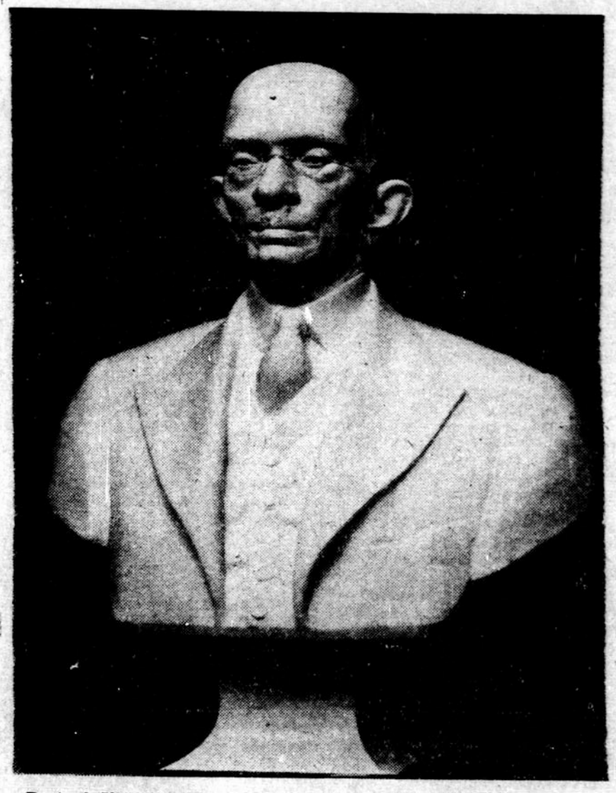
NO VENDETTA

Pt. Pant refuted the suggestion that the resolution savoured of vendetta.

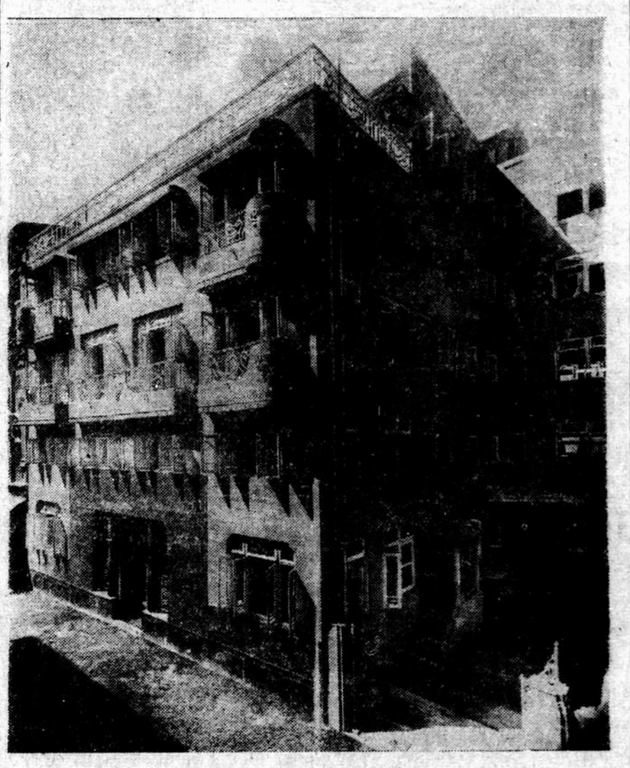
Maulana Azad then put the various amendments to vote. The amendments were declared lost by overwhelming majorities by show of hands, and the original resolution was carried also by show of hands amidst resounding shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" by an overwhelming majority.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATES REMAINED NEUTRAL.

Maulana Azad announced that the Subjects Committee would meet at 2 p.m. and the open session in the main amphitheatre at 6 p.m.



Bust of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad unveiled by H. E. the Governor in the Bombay University, on Friday last.



New building of the Currim Mahomad Suleman Maternity Home at Kambekar Street, Bombay, which was declared open on Sunday, by Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi.

"THIS RATIO-INVOLVING DRAIN OF GOLD"

Hon. Mr. M. N. Dalal's Speech On Budget In State Council

The Hon. Mr. M. N. Dalal speaking on the Central Budget in the Council of State said:—

"Speaking generally, and confining oneself for the moment to this Budget, one must admit that it might have been worse; and, inasmuch as it is not so bad it is a matter of comfort to the taxpayers of India. This is, however, not to say that there is no room for criticism or complaint. The financial stewardship of Sir James, as revealed even in the Budget now before the Council, gives India the most substantial grounds for complaint and uneasiness.

"Productive duties", for example, decline because economic depression, which is chronic in this country, shows no sign of lifting. Luxury goods like motor cars and petroleum; cinema films, silk fabrics, all must show a steady fall while people's trade and industry languish as they do to-day. On the other hand, "Protective" duties also record a decline, because the industries sought to be protected by means of such duties are beginning to take root in the country, and consequently foreign imports of competing produce are being steadily reduced. That must necessarily involve a corresponding reduction in the Customs Duties on Imports of such products; and so affect the revenues of the Government of India. At the present moment, Customs and Excise between them, account for nearly 60 per cent. of the Central Government revenues, and if, each of these show a steady decline, Sir James and those in charge of the financial affairs of the country may naturally feel alarmed But, the welcome implications of such a development is a matter for felicitation by us."

Speaking about the ratio, he said:—

"This ratio, artificially maintained, and involving unprecedented drain of gold from India ever since the credit balance of international payments began to go against India, results only in a concealed protection or preference to British goods in Indian markets. This, Sir, is to the Finance Member either not visible, or is a matter for felicitation, which in one who is paid by the tax-payer of India to be their trustee and steward, is rank ingratitude, not to say worse. That Britain herself, in the face of world depression, was the first to devalue her currency, and depreciate sterling deliberately, is also a precedent, that India should copy this admirable example of every leading European country."

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

Gets Donation Of Rs. 40,000 From Jain Youth

CALCUTTA, March 12

Mr. Bijay Singh Nahar, son of the late Mr. Puran Chand Nahar, a noted antiquarian of the city, has proposed to make a gift of the entire collections of his father to the Asutosh Museum of the University of Calcutta. The approximate minimum value of the collections is Rs. 40,000.

It is understood that the University authorities have decided to appreciate this gift of Mr. Nahar by having a Post-Graduate Fellowship attached to the Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture after the name of the late Mr. Puran Chand Nahar, and also deciding that in selecting candidates for the Fellowship, preference, whenever possible, would be given to scholars who propose to work on some subject dealing with Jainism.

Mr. Nahar's offer the first of its kind made to the University by a member of the Jain community, consists of more than 250 rare paintings, more than 200 stone sculptures, a similar number of bronze statues, about 300 pieces of terracotta, and other subjects of antiquity, such as large banners, Jain scrolls, manuscripts, ivory figs, wooden figs and ancient coins.—United Press.

Mahatma Confers With First Member Of State Council

Divulges Plans For Future Work For Parishad Workers

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, March 12.

Negotiations between Mahatma Gandhi and Khan Saheb Fateh Mohomed, the First Member of the State Council, took place today at the Rashtriyashala over the lifting of the bans and the withdrawal of the prohibitory orders.

Khan Saheb came with a file in his hand at four in the evening, and was closeted with Gandhiji for an hour and half, during which it is understood the question of the withdrawal was fully discussed. During the interview it is presumed, Gandhiji pointed out the untruth of the allegation that the Praja Parishad was still carrying on illegal activities.

BOY'S EXAMINATION ABOUT ALLEGATIONS

An interesting incident during the conversations was the examination of Kantilal, the boy who, it was alleged, was given electric shock at the residence of Mr. Valerwalla, the Police Superintendent, when the campaign was on. The boy was critically questioned by both Mahatmaji and Khan Saheb Fateh Mohomed Khan with regard to his allegations. The boy is reported to have satisfied both as to the veracity of his statement.

MAHATMA DIVULGES HIS PLAN

Earlier, before the arrival of the Khan Saheb, Gandhiji was closeted with local Parishad workers, and it is understood that he laid before them his plans as to how the future work should be carried on.

During his discussions with the Khan Saheb the Parishad workers withdrew to an adjoining room and the conversations were resumed after the departure of the First Member of Council—United Press.

MAHATMA LEAVES FOR DELHI THIS EVENING

RAJKOT, March 12.

Gandhiji and party will leave for Delhi, to-morrow evening, via Ahmedabad.

DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA

Dr. Jivraj Mehta, who has been attending on Gandhiji, will leave for Bombay by air on Tuesday.—A.P.

GANDHIJI WALKS IN HIS VERANDAH

Receives Limbdi Deputationists

RAJKOT, March 11.

Mahatmaji has now made considerable improvement in his health He took a walk this morning in the verandah for the first time after his fast. He had also first normal diet today and spent a busy day in receiving deputations of people from different States.

The Limbdi "Hijratis", headed by Mr. Rashiklal Parikh arrived here this morning and had a talk with Mahatmaji. They showed Mahatmaji their injuries and marks thereof and narrated to him the incidents leading to the scenes of rowdyism in the State

A deputation of Vithalgarh Prajamandal also sought Mahatmaji's interview and acquainted him with their grievances. The last interviewers were the peasants of Gondal who presented Mahatmaji a purse of Rs. 450.—United Press.

GANDHIJI'S PROGRAMME

VISHNUDUTT NAGAR.
March 11.

From circles in touch with Gandhiji the "United Press" lobby correspondent learns that Mahatma Gandhi will remain in Delhi till March 18. On that date he opens a temple recently gifted by Mr. J. K. Birla. Thereafter Gandhiji would leave for North Western Frontier Province wherefrom he will go to attend the Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference and return to Shegaon in April next.—United Press Congress Special.

COL. DALY TAKES CHARGE

Virawala Interviews Mahatma

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT March 11.

Colonel Daly took charge to-day of the office of Rajkot State Administrator (or Dewan).

Mr. Virawala interviewed Gandhiji last night for 90 minutes and placed his case before the Mahatma.

Gandhiji's health is progressing.

Probably the Thakore Saheb is going to-morrow to Delhi To-day the Morvi Prince and Rasiklal Parikh interviewed Gandhiji

Way To Emancipate States People From Feudal Yokes

Jawaharlal Pleads For Strengthening Of Popular Political Body

VISHNUDUTT NAGAR,
March 12.

An impassioned appeal for strengthening the popular political organisation in the States for the coming fight which might be launched for the emancipation of the States' people from the feudal yokes of Princes, was made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru audressing a mammoth meeting at Jhenda Chowk this morning.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the All-India States' People's Conference and addressed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya.

Mr. Abdulla, a leader from Kashmir, presided.

Pandit Nehru reviewed the present situation in the States, and referred to the repression and suppression of the civil and political liberties of the people. He assured that the Congress was with them, and would continue to do so. PROVIDED THE STATES' PEOPLE THEMSELVES DEVELOPED THE STRENGTH TO FIGHT, AND THE PEOPLE IN LARGE NUMEER OF STATES TRIED TO BUILD THEIR ORGANISATION ON FIRMER BASIS IN CONFORMITY WITH THE DESIRE OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS. NAMELY, TO MAKE THE STATES' PEOPLE STAND ON THEIR OWN LEGS.

ASSURANCE OF FULL SUPPORT

Panditji also assured his fullest support to the States' people in their coming struggle.

Mr. Bhulabhai in his address advocated the strengthening of organisations in the States by every means.

Mrs. Kamaladevi made a strong plea to the Congress to identify itself with the States' agitation against Rulers

Babu Rajendra Prasad observed that the States' problem had become an All-India one. He was glad to see the movement growing stronger, and he had no doubt that the Congress would stand by the States' people.—United Press Congress Special.

Official Changes In Kathiawar Agency

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, March 11.

Col. Dally, Political Agent, interviewed by Press representatives said that he had been appointed Deputy Resident.

He was asked whether he had been given the charge of Rajkot State but he answered the question in the negative.

Informed circles believe here that Resident Gibson will be going on a long leave as soon as his mission to Delhi is completed.

Ban Orders Condemned

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, March 12.

A public meeting was held in Gandhi Chowk under the presidentship of Mr. Jangda. It condemned the ban orders on Messrs Rajguru, Chandulal Trivedi and Rasik Bhau.

Arrests At Sawaimadhopur

(From A Correspondent).
SAWAIMADHOPUR
(Jaipur) March 11.

The Praja Mandal procession started from Lohamandi and ended at Dhanmandi at 12 noon Here Mr. Bhalchandra Sharma as President delivered lecture.

About one thousand men partook in the procession.

Police arrested and handcuffed Messrs: Bhalchandra Sharma Dhirendrasingh, Shreeniwas Dalal, Ratanchand Shrivastav, Kastoorchand Varma, Kanhyalal Sharma, Bhorilal Tailor, Baba Narayandas Dadupanthi but subsequently released Messrs. Shriniwas Dalal, Ratanchand Shrivastav, Bhorilal Tailor, and Baba Narayandas Dadupanthi.

Congress Session Over

(Continued from page 1)

member of the League of Nations, provided her elected representatives sat in the League and talked on equal terms with the other world statesmen on problems affecting the world. "Mahatma Gandhi has got his own foreign and domestic policies. The main feature of his foreign policy is goodwill and friendship with other countries. His domestic policy was based on truth and non-violence."

The resolution was passed unanimously.

CONGRESS AND STATES

Babu Rajendra Prasad then moved the resolution on Indian States passed by the Subjects Committee this afternoon.

Commending the resolution to the acceptance of the House, Babu Rajendra Prasad said that it did not require a long speech, as time and again the problem of Indian States and their subjects had come up before the A. I. C. C. or the Congress. It was a matter of pleasure to note the awakening among the people of the States indicating that the States Subjects had begun to stand on their feet.

WISDOM OF HARIPURA POLICY

The Congress policy with regard to Indian States was clear, although there was some misunderstanding in certain respects. He would like to make it clear that so far as the Congress was concerned, no difference between the people of India and the British India. The Congress naturally recognised that as long as the country was not strong enough to gain its freedom, it could not help the States people. Therefore, it was necessary to acquire enough strength amongst the States people, and they had been asked to organise themselves. Until the strength was acquired, no amount of interference or help from the Congress would help the States subjects.

The success of this policy enunciated at Haripura was apparent to-day, nobody doubted the wisdom and success of this policy. The Congress had always adjusted its policy in accordance with circumstances, and this was true of its policy with regard to Indian States. No policy could be permanent. There was nothing in the Haripura resolution which prevented them from changing their policy. The Haripura policy of non-interference was self-imposed and not dictated by any outside authority. "We may have to change this policy, and if and when necessity arises, we shall certainly change it."

MAHATMA AND RAJKOT

The Haripura policy had already begun to produce results and movements for freedom and been started by the states people in various States. Some of the rulers themselves had begun to realise the spirit of the times, while some others shut their eyes to reality. If they failed to march with times, they would be the sufferers. He then referred to Rajkot and Gandhiji's fast leading to a fresh pact and said that unless the rulers realised the sanctity of agreement, it would become impossible to have lasting understanding between the people and the rulers. He had no doubt that what happened recently in Rajkot would benefit the States subjects all over India. He referred to wholesale emigration of people from Dhenkanal and Limbdi. Babu Rajendra Prasad said that this could not go on for long, for how long could this helpless people remain out of their homes. They would have to go back and they should go back with full rights.

"FRONTIER GANDHI'S" ADVICE

Great interest was aroused when Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan seconded the resolution on Indian States

He recalled his school days when as a boy he had no idea as to what exactly were Indian S and Princes. But to-day, his mind was full of unhappy political conditions and devastating poverty, misery and filth which were common in Indian States.

Referring to Kashmir, he said that while the Maharaja of Kashmir had magnificent palace, the people lived in dirt. In most Indian States civil liberties were unknown. It was necessary, he thought, that radical changes ought to be carried out in the administration of the Indian States, and they should be put in par with British India. The Congress expected that the people of the State would steel their determination and temper it with the true spirit of Satyagraha and prepare for agitation.

KAMALADEVI'S AMENDMENT

Mrs Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya moved an amendment for the deletion of the portion which justified the wisdom of the Haripura resolution, as the mover felt that whether the principle enunciated in that resolution was responsible for the awakening in the Indian States now visible was controversial. She suggested a permanent machinery of the Congress should be set up to control and guide and advise the movements in the Indian States whenever demanded, as inexperience and political immaturity of the leaders of the movement in Indian States were responsible for the unfortunate results.

She instanced the marvellous success obtained in Rajkot by the intervention of Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and stressed that the need for Congress guidance in States movements was imperative.

NEED FOR NEW MACHINERY

Mr. Achyut Patwardhan supported Mrs. Kamaladevi's amendment. Mr. Patwardhan said that Socialists did not agree with the Haripura policy. In his opinion, it was not correct to say that the present awakening among the Indian States subjects was entirely due to the Haripura policy. When the people of the States saw that the people in British India faced incarceration and that lathi charges were running the Governments today, a new hope came to them. He admitted that though Socialists were opposed to office acceptance, it had resulted in creating an awakening among the States' People.

The conditions in Indian States had changed since Haripura, and it was now the duty of the Congress organisations directly to help the States' people in their struggle for Responsible Government, it was also necessary to have some machinery which would furnish the Congress High Command with a correct version of the people's condition in the Indian States.

WARNING TO PRINCES

Pandit Kashiram Sharma said that the Princes were organising themselves to take concerted action, with a view to preserve their princely order against the onslaught of the people. He warned the Princes that they were bound to fail in their attempt to crush the awakening among the people. He recounted certain incidents where the States people had been ill-treated by the Agents of the Rulers. "It is our duty to help those seven or eight crores of people, who are all residents in the States in their fight to get their rights." It is time that the Rulers realised the implications of the present Rajkot happenings.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, supporting, said that no power on earth could crush the growing awakening among the people of the States and the earlier, the Rulers realised this, the better for them... "We stand for independence for the people of British India and we want the Rulers of the States to give the people of the States Responsible Government." If they did not do so in time, the Speaker warned the Rulers that the princely order would be done away with and complete independence established all over India.

Mr. Shankar from the Mysore State supported the amendment. He said that the agreement arrived at by Sardar Patel on behalf of the people with the State authorities had been deliberately broken. He said that the State authorities had no hesitation to arrive at agreements which they knew they could break at any moment.

Mr. Changalrai Reddy (Mysore) supporting the resolution strongly criticised the Mysore Government for breaking the Patel-Mirza agreement before the ink on it was dry. "We have planned a programme of non-co-operation if the Mysore Government failed to fulfil this agreement.

Babu Rajendra Prasad replying to the debate said that the Congress had always said less than what it had intended to do. Nothing could be achieved by indulging in high-sounding words. "Let us, therefore, say less and do more." Sardar Patel, Mahatma Gandhi, and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj did not wait for a resolution before entering the States struggle, but they did so when the psychological moment arrived.

Mrs. Kamaladevi's amendment was rejected by a large majority.

Babu Rajendra Prasad's resolution was passed by a big majority.

SYMPATHY FOR INDIANS OVERSEAS

Mr. Satyamurthi moved the resolution on Indians Overseas.

The resolution ran:—

"This Congress notes with grave concern and anxiety the rapidly deteriorating position of Indians Overseas, especially in countries within the so-called British Commonwealth of Nations, and extends its sympathy and support to All-Indian nationals abroad in their just struggle for the assertion of their legitimate rights, political, civic and economic

This Congress notes with particular anxiety the danger to Indian life and property in Burma, the hostile attitude towards Indians in Ceylon, the reservation of the Kenya Highlands to Europeans to the exclusion of Indians and the attempt to segregate and pass unjust laws against Indians in South Africa. This Congress expresses its opinion that only a free and independent India can effectively help its nationals abroad. In the meantime, the Congress calls upon the people of this country to do everything in their power to help the cause of Indians Overseas."

Mr. Satyamurti said:

"India has the right and duty to extend her sympathy to our nationals abroad. The treatment of Indians abroad is particularly notorious in the British Commonwealth of Nations. While we are fighting for our own independence, we assure our brethren abroad our full sympathy in their difficulties. We would remind our people abroad that they should learn the lesson that minorities should adjust themselves to the conditions of the country in which they live."

With regard to Burma, the Speaker appealed to the good sense of the people of Burma, so that there might be harmonious relations between India and Burma. He assured the Kenya Indians that the Congress would support them in their demand, so also would the Congress support Indians in South Africa.

Dr. Chottram Gidwani seconded the resolution.

Mr. Jwala Prasad Shukla moved the same amendment which he moved in the Subjects Committee The amendment was rejected and Mr. Satyamurthi's resolution was passed with acclamation.

NEXT SESSION IN BIHAR

Pandit Nehru moved the resolution fixing the date of the Congress during the last week of December.

Babu Rajendra Prasad invited the Congress to Bihar.

Normally this should have been settled by the A.-I.C.C. but in view of the fact that it might take some time before the A.-I.C.C. meet, it was but proper that they should give some time for the Reception Committee to make arrangements. Therefore, the delegates themselves should take the final decision now without waiting for the A.-I.C.C. Pandit Jawaharlal accepted Babu Rajendra Prasad's suggestion, and suggested that the House should also accept it.

The resolution as amended by Babu Rajendra Prasad fixing the date of the Congress during the last week of December and the venue as Bihar Province was unanimously passed by the House with acclamation.—A.P. & U.P. Congress Special Service.

CONGRESS NAGAR HOSPITAL

Bombay Ministers' Visit

TRIPURI, March 12.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, and Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, visited the ayurvedic dispensary and hospital in Congress Nagar run under the auspices of the Reception Committee. This is the first occasion that the Reception Committee of the Congress has arranged such a hospital which has accommodation of ten inpatients. The Bharatiya Ayurveda Shikshan Samiti of Amraoti are in charge of the hospital.

Mr. Harihar Rao Deshpande, the Secretary of the Samiti, said that due to the encouragement given by Minister Dwarka Prasad Mishra, who was greatly interested in rural medical relief, the Samiti was able to start an ayurvedic dispensary in Congress Nagar. During the last twelve days, they had treated more than three thousand patients.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher mentioned to those assembled the efforts made by his Government to give encouragement and status to practitioners in indigenous systems. He had no doubt that the experiment which had proved very beneficial at Tripuri would be continued at future sessions of the Congress.—A.P.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN BURNT TO DEATH

PATNA, March 12.

Three women and two children were burnt to death last night at Lohanipur, as a result of a small hut in which they were fast asleep catching fire. It is said the hut mysteriously caught fire, and before the inmates could make their exit the thatched roof in flames gave way entrapping and burning them to ashes.—United Press.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, March 12.

The following are the maximum minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours Total	Rainfall Since 1st Nov Difference to normal
Agra	76	52	— 1.2	—0.3
Amraoti	95	66	— 0.3	—1.7
Akola	97	63	— —	—1.9
Ahmedabad	89	57	— 0.1	0.3
Ahmednagar	91	61	— —	—1.5
Ajmer	73	51	— 1.6	+0.4
Ambala	71	47	— 5.4	+1.0
Allanabad	87	59	— 1.3	0.8
Benares	90	62	T 3.0	+1.0
Bareilly	79	50	— 1.1	—1.8
BOMBAY	85	69	— 1.1	+0.5
Bangalore	93	69	— 0.7	—3.3
Bhopal	88	53	— 0.4	—
Baroda	89	51	— —	—
Belgaum	97	64	— 1.1	—1.1
Bahawalpore	70	41	— 0.8	0.3
Bijapur	99	72	— 0.1	—1.6
Bellary	100	77	— 0.1	—2.6
Bhavnagar	87	55	— 0.5	—
Chittagong	85	71	— 4.7	—0.6
Calcutta	96	75	— 1.7	—1.1
Cuttack	100	75	— 0.7	—2.7
Cawnpore	85	54	— 1.3	0.6
Calicut	90	79	— 1.5	—5.7
Colombo	90	71	— 15.3	—9.5
Cheerapunji	70	56	— 4.9	—3.4
Cocanada	81	77	— 10.2	+3.2
Cochin	89	80	— 6.7	—3.4
Dehra Dun	67	41	— 3.6	—2.8
Delhi	73	49	— 1.5	—1.0
Dehra I. Khan	67	42	— 2.1	+0.2
Darjeeling	58	40	— 0.9	—2.4
Desa	82	54	— 0.2	0.3
Dalhousie	—	—	— 21.5	+4.0
Fort Sandeman	59	38	— 5.5	+2.6
Gorakhpur	92	58	— 1.1	+0.7
Hyderabad (Dn.)	101	72	— —	2.0
Hyderabad (Sd.)	79	54	— 0.8	+0.1
Indore	81	52	— —	—1.1
Jhansi	80	51	— 0.7	—0.8
Jubbulpore	88	60	— 1.8	0.9
Jacobabad	79	48	— 1.8	+0.9
Jaipur	74	51	— 1.4	+0.1
Karachi	80	60	— 2.3	+1.1
Kodaikanal	71	48	— 19.0	+1.9
Khandwa	91	58	— 0.3	—1.0
Lucknow	85	50	— 1.0	—1.1
Ludhiana	74	44	— 3.5	—0.8
Lahore	68	41	— 4.0	+1.2
Lyallpur	67	44	— 2.4	+0.9
Multan	69	42	— 1.8	—0.5
Mysore	90	69	— 1.0	2.3
Madras	91	76	— 3.2	15.6
Marmagoa	85	70	— 1.0	—
Malegaon	91	56	— 0.1	—1.0
Mussoorie	49	34	— 5.3	—1.3
Mahableshwar	84	62	— 1.3	—0.7
Murree	39	28	T 20.7	+8.7
Mount Abu	65	48	— 0.7	0.2
Masulipatam	99	78	— 15.5	+8.3
Mandalay	95	64	— 4.1	+1.4
Mangalore	89	77	— 2.1	—1.7
Meerut	—	—	— 4.4	+1.4
Mercara	82	61	— 2.9	—1.5
Nagpur	98	70	— 0.1	—2.4
Ootacamund	73	50	— 5.0	—5.0
Patna	93	66	— 3.4	+1.7
Peshawar	64	38	— 8.1	+2.5
Poona	94	56	— 0.8	—1.0
Pachmarhi	79	56	— 0.6	—2.1
Port Blair	95	68	— 19.4	+2.3
Quetta	47	32	— 9.4	—
Ranchi	89	63	— 4.7	+1.0
Rawalpindi	63	36	— 13.9	+0.8
Rangoon	90	71	— 10.1	+6.4
Ratnagiri	85	71	— 2.9	+1.8
Rajkot	87	58	— —	—0.4
Sialkot	67	46	— 7.9	+2.7
Srinagar	47	30	— 11.9	+3.1
Sholapur	100	67	— —	—1.8
Shillong	75	58	— 4.7	+1.1
Simla	45	32	— 5.5	—3.2
Surat	93	62	— —	—0.4
Salem	100	75	— 1.5	—3.8
Trichinopoly	99	74	— 4.5	—5.1
Trivandrum	88	78	— 6.2	—4.5
Vizagapatam	84	75	— 10.1	+6.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Light Showers In Punjab And U. P.

POONA, March 12.

The weather has been dry except a few light showers in and around South-East United Provinces and in North Punjab hills. Temperatures are markedly below normal in North-West India, United Provinces and Central India —A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11-3-1939

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.048 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.0 degrees 2.5 (below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 71.8 degrees 0.9 (above normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 72 p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 248 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

FOUR JATHAS OFFER SATYAGRAHA

8 Women Satyagrahis Arrested: Removed In Police Lorries

JAIPUR, March 12.

Red turbaned policemen with the willing co-operation of tricolour capped Prajamandal volunteers kept enormous crowd of fifteen thousand in order this morning when "Jaipur Day" was observed here with four jathas offering Satyagraha in Chandpore Bazar.

The Police were confronted with a puzzle when the jathas emerged one after another from different by-lanes on to the main road. The arrival of the Satyagrahi batches were so arranged that by the time one was arrested and put in the Police van another appeared on the scene and each time the Satyagrahis were greeted by huge crowds with vociferous cheers.

The arrested leaders made use of the Police vans for delivering brief speeches and for exhorting the crowds to maintain peace and order.

WOMEN SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED

In all there were 26 Satyagrahis, including eleven Kisans in four batches this morning. Following their arrest and removal the crowd dispersed in an orderly manner. The most important item on the programme to-day was gone through in the afternoon when the second batch of eight women Satyagrahis courted arrest. The crowd this time numbered over 25,000 Their behaviour was most orderly. Long before the scheduled time every point of vantage in Johri Bazar was occupied by eager crowds. Thunderous applause broke out from the gathering when punctually at 2 p. m. eight women wearing saffron-coloured sarees drove into the cordoned area on the road in tongas and alighted near an improvised rostrum on the pavement. They ascended the rostrum and after acknowledging the ovation of the crowds shouted national slogans to deafening chorus from the vast assemblage. They were all garlanded before they were arrested and taken away in the waiting police lorries. One of the enthusiastic Satyagrahis was seen ascending the roof of the lorry and haranguing the crowd before being driven away.—United Press.

SIKAR SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED

SIKAR March 12.

The people of Sikar started offering satyagraha this afternoon. The first batch of satyagrahis, consisting of three youths, was led by Seth Dedraj Khetan of Losal in a procession when the police followed the procession in a lorry and arrested the satyagrahis.

The local market is observing complete hartal to-day, in observance of "Jaipur Day".—United Press.

Trial Of Jaipur Women Satyagrahis

JAIPUR, March 11.

The trial of six women satyagrahis who were arrested in Jaipur on Sunday last, took place this afternoon in the Central Jail. The prisoners offered no defence but read out a statement in court. The judgment was reserved till March 14.—United Press.

PRIVILEGE OF THE PRESS

(Continued from page 6)

more facilities than those who get in because they may occasionally write an article. The important papers of India, chiefly the National papers, which have stood by the Congress through thick and thin and which are responsible for the propagation of Congress ideas throughout the country, must not be forgotten in the hour of the Congress triumph. I trust this will be taken by the Congress authorities in the spirit in which it is meant. But all is well that ends well and we are grateful to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad for revising his decision

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 11-3-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.9 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea water level would actually read 30.06 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, March 11

B I S N ss Varsova of 1955 reg tons Captain W J Clarke arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers, horses and general cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Tango Maru of 4238 reg tons, Captain Y Hiraewa arrived from Karachi with cotton and general cargo.

L Triestino ss Rive of 4083 reg tons Captain R Bosso arrived from Genoa with general cargo.

SAILED

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons Captain F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch, Mandvi and Porebunder with passengers and local cargo.

P and O S N ss Stratneden of 14127 reg tons, Captain R Harrison sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

F F Campbell ss Pres Polk of 7005 reg tons Captain C W Hawkins sailed for New York via Karachi with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Rio Bianco of 2511 reg tons, Captain R K Douglas sailed for Tuticorin with local cargo.

Volkart Bros ss Hoogh Merchant of 2921 reg tons, Captain J B Aslaksen sailed for U K Pacific Ports via Alleppey and Java Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

P and O S N ss Lahore of 3161 reg tons Captain G S Stable sailed for Kobe via Singapore and China Japan Ports with local and same bottom cargo

L Triestino ss Riv of 4083 reg tons Captain R Bosso sailed for Rangoon via Madras and Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

J Finlay ss Clan Macindoe of 2775 reg tons, Captain A G MacPherson sailed for Verawal, Porebunder, Port Okha Bedi Bunder, Navlakhi and Cochin with same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 11-3-39.

S S City of Barcelona (K N) for Port Said, Liverpool, Manchester via Bedi Bunder, Navlakhi and Karachi

S S City of Simla (K N) for Port Said, Marseilles, Plymouth, Dunkerk and Antwerp via Karachi.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, March 11

4 Nissan Maru 3886 Karachi 14-3 O S Kaisya
11 Hoegh Merchant 2921 Los Angeles 11-3 Volkart Bros.
12 Clan Macindoe 2775 Cochin 12-3 J Finlay.
13 Kenya 4646 Durban 15-3 M M
15 Lahore 3161 Kobe 12-3 M M
16 President Polk 7005 New York 11-3 F F Campbell

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Chakdina 1580 Persian Gulf 15-3 M M
Hoegh Merchant 2921, Los Angeles 11-3 Volkart
16 Revati 250 Malabar Coast 13-3 Malabar Steamship.
10/11 Agra 2605 Madras 13-3 L Edwards

PRINCE'S DOCK

E El Madina 1628 Jeddah 12-3 Scindia S N
F Jehangir 2157 Mauritius 12-3 T Morrison
G Janaki 530 N F N F Malabar Steamship.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comorin 6-4-39 P and O S N
Nalgora 15-3-39 P and O S N
Strathmore 16-3-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 23-3-39 P and O
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O
Viceroy of India 30-3-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 13-4-39 P and O S N
Clan Macquarrie 19-3-39 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Simla 13-3-39 K Nixon
Castalia 11-3-39 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Neidenfels 12-3-39 L Edwards
Almkerk 21-3-39 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Thalata 22-3-39 L Edwards
Tijuca 18-3-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Bengkalis 17-3-39 Volkart Bros.
Trentbank 11-3-39 F F Campbell
Wichita 12-3-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 20-3-39 L Triestino
Arabia 15-3-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Riv 9-3-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Soudan 12-3-39 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino
Mebourne Maru 3-4-39 O S Kaisha
Zinzan Maru 17-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Ginyo Maru 27-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Mansei Maru 27-3-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 21-3-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

City of Barcelona 14-3-39 K Nixon
Barpeta 16-3-39 M M
Varsova 11-3-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 24-3-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 1-4-39 M M
Takliwa 18-3-39 M M
Howra 15-3-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Nagina 19-3-39 M M

FROM JEDDAH

Rahmani 14-3-39 T Morrison

FROM CALCUTTA

Jalapalaka 12-3-39 Scindia S N

FROM KARACHI

Vita 16-3-39 M M
Tango Maru 10-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Castalia 28-3-39 Anchor Line

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India 1-4-39 P and O S N
Soudan 14-3-39 P and O S N
Strathmore 18-3-39 P and O S N
Maloja 25-3-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 7-4-39 Anchor Line
City of Simla 5-4-39 K Nixon
City of Hongkong 20-3-39 K Nixon
Castalia 28-3-39 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Trentbank 13-3-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 21-3-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 5-4-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Verde 20-3-39 L Triestino
Nissan Maru 21-3-39 O S Kaisha
Bangalore 23-3-39 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 10-4-39 L Triestino
Tango Maru 15-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O S N
Zinzan Maru 2-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 26-2-39 O S Kaisha
Lahore 12-3-39 P and O S N
Arabia 18-3-39 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Narkunda 23-3-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Chakdina 15-3-39 M M
Varsova 16-3-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 29-2-39 M M
Kenya 15-3-39 M M

FOR MAURITIUS

Jehangir 13-3-39 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Riv 13-3-39 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

Neidenfels 16-3-39 L Edwards
Vita 18-3-39 M M
Nissan Maru 14-3-39 O S Kaisha

B P T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S President Polk 10-3-39
S S Dandolo 9-3-39
S S Conte Biancamano (boats) 10-3-39
S S Barala (boats) 10-3-39

EXPORTS

S S Hilda for Genoa: 150 bales ctn waste M Chandulal; 50 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros; 70 bales raw cotton Sapt T Products (India).

For Fuime: 125 bales hemp raw M Nissim.

For Trieste: 30 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

S S Toyama Maru for Kobe: 300 bs raw cotton S R Tulshan.

S S Nissan Maru for Kobe: 150 tons scrap iron Faiz.

S S Tango Maru for Kobe: 90 tons old iron scrap M G Abdulhusein; 800 bales raw cotton N Nagsee; 100 bales raw cotton Kotak; 100 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Yokohama: 200 bales raw cotton R Kanji.

S S City of Simla for Dunkirk: 28 bales hemp raw M Nissim.

S S Lahore for Osaka: 100 bales raw cotton N Fatehally.

For Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton The Cotton Agents; 100 bales raw cotton A Khimji; 100 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons.

S S Castalia for Liverpool: 25 bales ctn twist waste M Chandulal; 100 bales ctn waste M Chandulal; 48 bales ctn waste G M Vyas

For Manchester: 100 bales ctn waste M Chandulal; 50 bales ctn twist waste M Chandulal; 624 bales raw cotton N Rajaram; 100 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

For Glasgow: 100 bales raw hemp K Tricamji.

S S Soudan for Havre: 616 bags myrabollams K Tricamji; 60 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton; 62 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles: 86 bags cellery seeds D Abraham.

For Hull: 2464 bags myrabollams P Mathradas; 1280 bags myrabollams J Moolchand; 2334 bags linseed K Devchand.

For Casablanca: 200 bags gr nut seed M Mansukhlal; 448 bags gr nut kernals S M Rajgor.

For London: 1300 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad.

S S Dalgoma for Hull: 28 bales win rags The Overseas Ctn Waste.

S S City of Barcelona for Liverpool: 1650 bags linseed oil cake The Swastik Oil Mills; 4456 bags myrabollams R S Tata.

S S Hoegh Merchant for Philadelphia: 25 bales wool raw C Lister.

IMPORTS

S S Orna Agents M Mackenzie from Calcutta: 9134 bags rice; 842 bales gunny bags; 7585 chests tea; 3115 tons coal; 1468 bags betelnuts; 187 bundles gate channels; 80 cases lead capsules; 110 coils yellow rope; 400 drums red lead dry; 147 cases gramophone goods; 190 drums coal tar; 148 bags stick lac; 50 tins earth oil; 50 cases graphite; 64 pieces old copper scrap; 115 bundles umbrella sticks; 620 drums linseed oil; 50 casks linseed oil; 50 pcs c i sluice valves; 161 drums paint.

S S Bankura Agents M Mackenzie from K'shahr: 126 bags gum; 357 bags poppyseeds.

From Bushire: 86 bags raisins 99 bags poppy seeds; 64 bags apricot kernals; 50 bags gum; 525 bags almond with shell; 139 bags roots.

From Muscat: 483 boxes w dates; 1054 bags dry dates; 381 bags sardines.

From Jask: 901 bags manure (fish).

S S Gairsoppa Agents M Mackenzie from Rangoon; 154263 pcs teak scantlings; 28939 bundles teak scantlings; 1464 pieces teak planks; 1886 pcs teak squares; 385 pcs teak poles; 636 pcs teak boards; 317 pcs betelnuts.

From Colombo: 56 pcs tallow; 60 cases milk powder; 60 bags wheat flour; 478 slabs zinc.

S S Goalpara Agents M Mackenzie from Cochin: 833 bags cocoanut; 220 bags coir yarn; 124 bags coir rope.

From Ponani: 3489 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut: 2462 bags sandalwood; 914 bags cocoanut; 266 bags copra; 236 jottas mangoes.

From Vizagapatam: 6077 bags niger seeds.

From Madras: 105 pkgs fire crackers; 1180 pcs phospher bronze scrap metal; 632 ingots phospher bronze scrap metal; 173 bags brass scrap; 107 bags copper scrap; 50 cases cond milk.

From Colombo: 82 bundles hoop iron.

WALL STREET CLOSES HEAVY

Tax Payments Causes Good Enquiry For Money

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 11

On the Money Market, increased activity on the Stock Exchange and further large tax payments caused fairly good inquiry for Money, but this had little effect on applications for Treasury Bills.

In the face of keen competition, discount brokers this week received 34 per cent of their applications, which, although they were below expectations, nevertheless, showed some improvement over the previous week.

Wall Street closed heavy.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 11.

GOVT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	97/2
4 per cent 1960-70	110/11
5 per cent 1945-55	114/10

BANKS.

Bank of Baroda	112/8
Bank of Hindusthan	29
Bank of India	139/4
Central Bank	33
Imperial Bank F.P.	1535
Imperial Bank P.P.	370
Indian Overseas Bank	48
Reserve Bank	112/12
Union Bank	5/13

TEXTILES.

Ahmd. New Textiles	410
Ambica	250/10
Arun	215
Arvind	1180
Asok	196/4
Bharatkhand	2250
Bombay Dyeing	845
Buckingham and Carnatics	196
Calico	597/8
Central India	216/4
Century	220/10
Colaba	115
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	490
Elgin	112/8
Gokak	133/12
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	211/14
Khatau Makanji	105
Kohinoor	236/4
Laxmi Cotton	480
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	96/14
Morarji	115
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	216/4
Raipur	700
Rajnagar	185
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	3100
Simplex	71/4
Swadeshi	214/6
Vishnu	1115

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord.	1417/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	151/4
Tata Power Ord.	1271/4

ELECTRICS.

Ahmedabad Electrics	137/8
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	142/8
Bombay Tram	126/4
Lahore Electrics	440
Surat Electrics	160

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	326/4
Associated Cements	113
Belapur	175
Bombay Burma New	148/2
Bombay Burma Old	435
Bombay Steam	212/8
Bombay Telephone	50
Br B. Petrol	3/8
Burma Corporation	6/4
Dalmia Cement	9/4
Indian Bleaching	123/12
Industrial Investment Tr.	40
Indian Radio Ord	380
Indian Radio Defd.	290
Indian Copper	2/1
Indian Iron	30/6
Mysore Sugar	29
Port Canning	67/4
Premier Construction	62
Rohtas Industries	25/6
Scindia Steam	18/2
Shivrajpur	39/12
Tata Oil	39/8
Tata Steel Ordy	256
Tata Steel Defd.	1177/8

JUTES.

Birla Jute	17/4
Howrah	56/15
Hukumchand	7/2
Kamarhatty	520
Kankanarrah	391
Lawrence	375
Reliance	65

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London, March 9

	This week.
Total bullions	£227,100,000
Public deposits	£ 11,400,000
(a) Other deposits	£133,200,000
Government securities	£ 89,200,000
(b) Other securities	£ 25,800,000
Notes and coin	£ 47,900,000
Notes in circulation	£479,200,000
Ratio of Reserve to liabilities	33.10 p.c.
(a) Other deposits include bankers	£ 97,400,000
(b) Other securities include discount and advances	£ 3,400,000
Total deposits	£144,600,000
Total securities	£115,000,000

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, March 10.

	Season To date	This Week	CORRESPONDING Season 1938/9	Week 1938
Total in sight (excluding linters)	8,084	90	12,188	178
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	4,554	120	4,291	114
Exports from U. S. Ports	2,731	74	4,644	128
Of which to Japan	670	21	393	23
Of which to China	57	1	56	3
Of which to Great Britain	372	3	1,401	43
Of which to Germany	368	12	719	12
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,466	—	3,113
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	3,048	—	2,477
World's visible supply	—	9,030	—	9,324
Of which to American cotton	—	6,592	—	7,397
Forwarded to World's mill (excluding linters)	7,127	224	7,671	234
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,439	43	7,111	118

U. S. Government certificated stocks are 35,000 bales.

N.B. All in bales 000's omitted.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report dated London Feb. 22:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £128,414,257 on February 15th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £3,300,000 of bar gold changed hands at the daily fixing during the week. Part of the supplies was provided by the Authorities, but there was also general selling including resales on Continental account. Offerings were taken partly for the Continent and partly for shipment to New York.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold, registered from midday on the 13th inst. to midday on the 20th inst:—

IMPORTS.

British East Africa	£ 25,621
British India	35,650
British Guiana	5,988
Panama	5,220
Soviet Union	1,197,865
Netherlands	69,300
France	1,296
Switzerland	53,136
Egypt	11,013
Siam	16,724
Other countries	6,795
	£1428,610

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£5,268,289
Canada	47,110
Bermuda	2,996
France	27,048
Other countries	4,490
	£5,349,933

The s/s "Rajputana" which sailed from Bombay on February 18th carries gold to the value of about £130,000.

The following are the details of United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold for the month of January 1939:—

IMPORTS

Union of South Africa	£ 122,090
British West Africa	658,438
British East Africa	101,592
Southern Rhodesia	434,061
British India	70,061
Hongkong	289,561
Australia	145,779
New Zealand	91,943
British West India Islands and British Guiana	14,051
Venezuela	16,389
Peru	38,343
Brazil	359,213
Uruguay	352,500
Egypt	85,301
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	14,077
Iraq	12,290
Gibraltar	17,325
Soviet Union	1,214,678
Germany	11,231
Netherlands	290,026
Belgium	45,153
France	43,406
Switzerland	254,610
Other countries	21,909
	£4,704,047

EXPORTS

British India	£ 4,970
Canada	240,148
United States of America	10,882,172
Central and South America (Foreign)	14,721
Algeria	39,300
Iraq	3,533
Iran	9,509
Germany	18,392
Netherlands	344,103
France	44,102
Switzerland	103,573
Sweden	811,603
Other countries	7,861
	£12,523,778

SILVER.

There has been little movement in prices during the week, the cash quotation having varied between 20 5/8d. and 20 3/4d and that for two months only between 19 13/16d and 19 7/8d. Further bear carrying operations maintained a substantial difference between the rates, and the premium on silver for cash delivery ruled between 3/4d. and 15/16d.

The higher rates for cash attracted selling for near delivery from America as well as some profit-taking sales, whilst the main support was in the form of fresh forward purchases by the Indian Bazaars.

The present level seems sufficiently high for the time being, but there are still no indications of any important change.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 13th inst. to midday on the 20th inst:—

IMPORTS

Australia	£ 16,773
Burma	14,692
Iraq	4,771
Belgium	19,628
France	94,176
Other countries	3,547
	£153,587

EXPORTS

United States of America	£48,360
Canada	1,236
Eire	3,000
Sweden	2,961
Other countries	2,480
	£58,037

WHEAT CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Second Memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the season 1938-39.

On an average of five years ending 1936-37 the area under wheat in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 6.3 per cent of the total area under the crop in whole India.

(2) During the same period the ratio of irrigated wheat area to total wheat area in British Districts of the Bombay Province has averaged 10.4 per cent. The ratio of this year is about 15.3 per cent.

(3) The figures for the year under report (i.e., 1938-39), shown in this forecast, relate to the wheat crop sown in October-November 1938.

(Estimates up to 15th February 1939).

Total area under irrigated and unirrigated wheat so far reported 1,828 thousand acres British District and 415 thousand acres Indian States. Total 2,243 thousand acres; 2.3 and 21.8 per cent. respectively over last year's corresponding area and decennial average area at same date. In British territory area somewhat declined in North Gujarat and in Indian States, in some Karnatak States, but increased elsewhere due good rains.

In Gujarat, crop fairly well in Surat District but suffering for want of moisture elsewhere particularly in the North. Attack of borer and rat trouble reported from Broach and Panchmahals District. In Deccan, crop progressing well except for rat trouble and rust attack in places. Harvesting dry wheat commenced in places while irrigated wheat ready for harvest. In Karnatak crop reported progressing well except in East where suffered in places for want of adequate soil moisture while rust reported in parts of Belgaum District.

Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co. Ltd.

Directors' Report Ending December 1939

The following report of the Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd., was presented at the meeting of shareholders on Saturday by Mr. Pranlal Devkaan, the chairman:—

"As you are aware, your Director at the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Bank held on 26th September submitted to you, together with the Statements of Account, a short account of its administration and operation. As Statements of Account have been made up again at the end of December last, i.e. at the close of the Bank's official year, the Directors have thought it fit to call the Second Ordinary General Meeting in order to submit them to you.

Your Directors beg to inform you that the Bank was admitted as a Scheduled Bank under Section 42(6) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, by the Government of India—Finance Department Notification No. D/6966-F. dated Simla, the 13th October 1938.

Your Directors report that the Bank made an application to the Bankers' Clearing House, Bombay, for being admitted to its membership on 16th December and the Bank was admitted as a Member as from 7th February 1939.

SILVER BARS.

The Directors are glad to report that our Devkaran Nanjee 10 and 20-Tola Small Silver Bars, having the fineness of .999, were also manufactured at the Royal Mint Refinery, London in addition to being manufactured at the H. M. Mint, Bombay. Our thanks are due in this connection to H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar's Government of Baroda and to the Trade Commissioner for Baroda, London, for making on our behalf the necessary arrangements for manufacturing them in London through Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons at the Royal Mint Refinery, London. Unfortunately the prices quoted by the London manufacturers for the 50 and 100-Bola Bars are not sufficiently attractive but negotiations are pending, and ie may be possible later on, especially if the silver parity becomes favourable, to make greater use of the London market for manufacturing such Bars as well as larger silver Bars. A part of the consignment of the aforesaid 10 and 20-Tola Bars manufactured in London was imported through Port Okha (Baroda State). The Bank's 100-Tola Silver Bars manufactured at the H. M. Mint, Bombay, were put on the market in November 1938. The 50-Tola Bars are still under preparation at the H. M. Mint, Bombay. Your Directors have not been able to give greater consideration to the scheme for Small Gold Bars, referred to in their last Report, owing among other reasons to the high price of Gold.

The Directors inform you that the scheme for Thrift Bonds (somewhat of the nature of Cash Certificates) to be issued by your Bank is receiving their attention and they hope that it will materialise before they submit to you their next Report.

STEADY PROGRESS.

Your Directors feel that a fair and steady progress is being made by the Bank. The statistical table given below will speak for itself:—

	Total as on August 17, 1938. Rs. a. p
Deposits	2,26,048 13 6
Loans	1,59,445 12 2
Investments	71,246 8 6
Property and Assets	11,14,038 0 7

	Total as on December 31, 1938. Rs. a. p.
Deposits	5,18,550 6 0
Loans	3,62,054 12 0
Investments	7,51,009 6 9
Property and Assets	13,14,205 14 0

With the growing business and business in prospect, your Directors found it necessary to enlarge the staff and several more hands were engaged, including two more officers having good banking experience.

Your Directors have been advised to open up Branches of your Bank, and places have been suggested where the Bank should find it profitable to do so. Although this subject has been receiving due consideration from them, yet your Directors do not wish to be in a hurry to open Branches until they are convinced of the prospects, a suitable staff for entrusting the responsibility has been obtained or trained, and all necessary arrangements in this connection have been made to their fullest satisfaction.

With regard to the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account submitted herewith, the Directors hope that it will enlighten you on the position of the bank as on that date, and that the small profit of Rs. 2,174-6-8 (which includes Rs. 1,473-14-2 shown as profit in the Profit and Loss Account of the 17th August 1938, submitted to you at the last Ordinary General Meeting) will be considered by you satisfactory in view of the fact that the Bank was incorporated and commenced business so recently as on the 26th May 1938 and because as a general rule Banks do not expect to earn profits until they have been working for at least 3 or 4 years. Your attention is drawn to the items of advertisement and preliminary expenses, all of which have not been written off being of a nature that should be spread over a longer period. The Directors recommend that the sum of Rs. 2,174-6-8, shown as profit in the Profit and Loss Account, be carried forward.

The report was adopted by the shareholders with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN HYDERABAD

Shop-Keeper Arrested

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 11.

The vicinity of the Moazzamjahi market was the scene of another bomb explosion at ten this morning resulting in injuries to one man

It appears that the injured person who was employed in a small shop was sweeping the place, when the explosion occurred. He has been removed to hospital.

The police arrived on the scene and arrested the owner of the shop, and are reported to have recovered another bomb from the shop

Enquiries are in progress.

It will be recalled that two similar explosions occurred in the city on February 20. One of them which occurred near the Moazzamjahi market resulted in the death of one and injuries to another.—A. P

Bombay Yarn Exchange Quotations

Bombay, March 11.

Yarn No. 8 1/2s.—			
April	98	0	0
June	98	0	0
August	98	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—			
April	106	0	0
June	106	8	0
August	107	8	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
April	141	0	0
June	141	8	0
August	142	8	0
Yarn No. 40s.—			
April	217	0	0
June	216	0	0
August	216	0	0

Produce Receipts

Bombay, March 11.

Wheat	1,323 cwts.
Linseed	22,990 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	853 cwts.
Gingellyseed	410 cwts.
Poppyseed	366 cwts.
Groundnuts	12,645 cwts.
Castorseed	316 cwts.
Rice	15,145 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,017 cwts.
Cottonseed	3,304 cwts.
Gram	411 cwts.
Joowar	1,139 cwts.
Barley	201 cwts.
Bajree	110 cwts.
Indian Sugar	404 cwts.

Health Section Industrial Exhibition, Poona

The Arogya Mandal (Sanitary Association, Poona) has organised a Health Section in the Industrial Exhibition 1939 with the guidance and co-operation of the Public Health Department, Bombay and several institutions engaged in Health work in Bombay and Poona. A special Health Exhibition Committee has been appointed to organise and conduct a Health Section, with the help of nine Sub-Committees. The Health Section briefly consists of:—

Diet Section, Public Health Section, Maternity and Child-welfare Section, Malaria Section, Exhibits of Physiology and Pathology of human body. Demonstration of Cinema Film on the Health subject for the public, Vital Statistics, Prohibition, Veneral Diseases, Materiology.

It is hoped that with the co-operation of different institutions and experts working in the line and a number of lady volunteers from different Women Institutions in Poona, the Arogya Mandal will be able to carry on the important work of spreading health education amongst the public with marked success.

NO ROOM FOR COMPROMISE

(Continued from page 6)

trust" the corpus of the trust property, is realizing the necessity of divesting itself of the responsibility within a specified period of transition, which may be five or three years. That this involves the drawing up of a constitution with safeguards for the minorities and guarantees for British commercial and military interests, is a foregone conclusion. If the basic principles are agreed the contracting parties may have to meet again later on in the year. It has to be an agreed settlement; an imposed one is out of the question. The Arabs will not have it.

No More Accommodation

Given independence, the other two points, namely, "immigration" and "sale of lands", should not be difficult of solution. With all the sympathy for persecuted Jewry, the Arab of Palestine says he cannot afford to accommodate any more in his tiny country. This contention is borne out by expert investigation over the last 20 years contained in report after report. The Arab contends that although illegal and never acknowledged by him, the Jewish National Home has been established. Palestine cannot solve the world Jewish problem. New homes in other lands will have to be found. Why then aggravate an already exasperating situation in Palestine? The men in Whitehall, in their peculiar logic, contend that so long as power is not actually transferred to a Palestinian Government, the Mandatory is bound in honour as well as under the Mandate to encourage Jewish immigration, into Palestine. There must, therefore, be fixed an annual quota, howsoever small, for the years of transition. This is begging the question. "Why have a period of transition at all?" the Arabs say. A treaty between Great Britain and Palestine can be signed only when there is a regular Government in and of Palestine to sign it. Why then delay its consummation?

Sale Of Lands

With five men in the Cabinet, namely, Lord Halifax, Lord Zetland, Sir Samuel Hoare, Sir John Anderson and Mr. Butler possessing experience of India and the many enactments that protect the peasant and the agriculturist, it should not be difficult to find a fair and reasonable solution in the matter of the sale of lands. In a half desert, half barren and rocky country, with no industries worth the name, agriculture and agriculturists should be the first concern of any Government. Jewish funds should not be allowed to uproot the peasantry and make it landless.

The Jews have declared that the suggestions put before them by the British Government do not form a proper basis of discussion. The Arabs, too, have explained their views on the many points that came up before the Conference. They have created a very favourable impression. It is now the turn of the British Government to come out with their proposals. Mr. MacDonald's difficulties are two-fold. He has to weigh the chances of their success in the House of Commons. The Labour Party is beholden to Jewish Capitalistic Funds for its very existence, while a good few Tories have to consider the Jewish vote in their constituencies. The Press, barring a few exceptions and the cinema barring none, are Jewish concerns in this country, hence Lord Beaverbrook's appeal in the "Daily Express" to British Jews to stand by England and show that they are Englishmen first and Jews afterwards.

Then there are the Mandates Commission and the League Assembly. International Jewry is as powerful in Paris and Geneva as in London. It is, however, surmised that if the British Parliament gives Mr. MacDonald a clean bill, the doves of peace in the Palace on the shores of Lac Leman will coo in unison.

A Committee consisting of the Heads of the Arab Delegations and British representatives has been appointed to examine the "tentative" suggestions of the Colonial Secretary and the demands of the Arabs. There is still hope of peace. The Conference has not broken.

Restricted Business On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

MARKET AWAITS FINAL PASSAGE OF SMITH BILL

Moderate Advance Liable To Stimulate Loan Re-Possessions

BOMBAY, March 11.

The volume of business was restricted on the New York cotton market on Friday owing the uncertain outlook for the final passage of the Smith Bill without amendments with buyers hesitant in fear that further moderate advances are liable to stimulate loan cotton repressions.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened steady Trade Liverpool and Bombay buying met long liquidation. Prices advanced fractionally on moderate Southern hedge selling but declined slightly on local reactionary selling. The market closed quiet.

At the opening July was quoted 8 points up at 8.4 which was the highest level and later under increased selling there was a loss of 6 points. July was quoted 8.15 which was the lowest level and the market closed at a net rise of 5 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 9.15 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton Market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 8.85c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Market opened at a rise of 10 points with July 4.82. Prospective tightening of contract situation as a result of Senate Committee's approval that there will be no loan release prior to July 1940 induced general speculative buying and short covering. There was local support of near positions, trade calling and straddle selling of distants against New York. The market closed at a rise of 15 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were raised 10 points at 5.40d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton Market was also very steady and Giza futures advanced 9 points while Uppers advanced 10 to 7 points. The Alexandria Cotton Market was firm with improved buying and Sakels futures advanced 23 to 18 points. Ashmouni futures were also in demand and closed at a rise of 17 to 18 points.

IMPORT DUTY

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. state:—

Until yesterday the upward movement in the American markets continued but with very small fluctuations. In one day all the gain in New York and most of it in Liverpool was lost on heavy profit taking chiefly in the reversal of the Bombay American straddle. The tightness of the spot position in America continues and it was only from straddlers that a freer supply of contracts was possible as prices are still under the level at which cotton can come back from the Loan. We see little possibility of cotton being released out of the Loan unless at prices which will satisfy the pledgers, so that we are likely to have a continuation of the sort of markets we have had lately. As the number of open contracts is reduced, relatively small orders will affect the market more than usual. Old crop months should keep steady but it is difficult to guess what will happen to new crop months until more is known about the plans of the American Administration regarding the future disposal of Loan cotton.

STEADY TONE

Since we last wrote the Bombay market has been closed more often than it has been open but on the whole there has been a steady undertone. The wide parity which now exists between Indian and American cottons has undoubtedly attracted a much better export demand from most foreign consumers, and this demand is spread over a wide range of styles. Indian Mills report no improvement in the demand for cloth but there has been a pronounced stiffening in the basis of all staple varieties partly due to the export demand and partly due to the belief that the increased import duty on foreign cotton will force many Mills in this country to spin coarser than in recent years. Actually the quality of this year's Indian stapled styles is below the average of recent years and in many styles really good quality cotton is already difficult to obtain. This season the export demand for ordinary Broach and 4F cotton has been good. In the case of the former it has been better than we have seen for several years. With the total Indian crop smaller than usual and with the wide parity, combined with the difficulty spinners have in securing American cotton, a very healthy statistical position is developing for Indian cotton, and before the season is over we look for a firm market in India. Consequently purchases can be recommended with more confidence than has been the case for a very long time.

Taking advantage of the increased import duty on foreign cottons into Bombay, Japanese and other foreign spinners have made free purchases in the Uganda market, and the basis of this cotton in that country has remined firm in spite of the absence of Indian competition. It appears fairly certain that during the next Government financial year, imports of foreign cottons into this country will fall appreciably below the figure on which our Finance Member has budgeted.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July Highest (10 a.m.	8.21+08
N. Y. July Lowest (2-41 p.m.)	8.15+02
Liverpool July Highest	4.84+12
Liverpool July Lowest	4.80+08

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—

The belief that no relief until 1940 and strong opposition to lowering U. S. A. domestic price causing some new speculative buying continue favour nears.

Senate committee decision favour Smith Bill is definite influence towards renewed confidence.

New York:—

Free supply not equal to demand according to Smith Bill prefer buying July.

Foreign domestic price fixing offering light Washington developments dominating outlook with variety of plans unsettling situation.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market steady. Local speculative buying. Short covering overnight. New York advance offerings limited. Some Bombay liquidation. Moderate trade calling maintained upturn expecting further advance.

Liverpool.—Advance owing to stimulating advices from New York. Market expects large offerings only if the market advances 1/4d.

New York.—Trade buying and local covering met with profit-taking. Hedges and New Orleans selling.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 11.

March	8.76
May	8.36
July	8.16
October	7.69
December	7.65
January	7.64
Middling Spot	9.11
	Nominal.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

Nek York, Mar. 11.

March	8.87
May	8.45
July	8.25
Middling Spot	8.80

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, March 11.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to The Continent	1,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 11.

March	5.06
April	5.04
May	5.02
June	4.91
July	4.82
August	4.76
September	4.70
October	4.64
November	4.60
December	4.60
January	4.60
February	4.61
March	4.62
Middling Spot	5.40

10-12 A.M. QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, March 11.

May	4.99
July	4.80

LONDON PRODUCE

London, March 11.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fa 21 March sellers.

Wheat Barletta Russo unquoted.

Wheat South Australian 22/6 afloat sellers.

LINSEED OIL

London, March 11.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 24/6 March sellers.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 24/4-1/2 May-August sellers.

LONDON RUBBER

London, March 11.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. unchanged.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, March 11.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 11.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.69.10
Paris	176.88
Berlin	11.69
Madrid	100 00
Montreal	4.70-1/16
Amterdam	8.83-3/16
Brussels	27.88-1/4
Milan	89.17
Berne	20.62-1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 11.

Following a rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was due to open at Rs. 154/8 for Broach A/M. delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 154 and declined to Rs. 153/12 on scattered selling. At the decline there was general buying including commission houses and offices. option dealers were the chief buyers and prices advanced to Rs. 155/8 when realising checked the rise and prices reacted to Rs. 155. The undertone of the market was good.

The Liverpool market was due to open one point up but it opened 4 points lower and prices in the local market declined to Rs. 154/8. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach A/May	Rs	154 14	0
Broach July/Aug.		156 12	0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra March		143 0	0
Oomra May		143 10	0
Oomra July		143 14	0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal March		117 12	0
Bengal May		118 4	0
Bengal July		118 12	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, March 11.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	128	123	120	117	
Punjab	126	123	120	117	
Rajputana	128	125	122	119	
Oomra No. 3	152	149	146	143	...
C. P. No. 1	167	164	161	158	...
C. P. No. 2	158	155	152	149	...
Broach No. 2	...	160	158	156	154
Surat	...	204	202	200	198
Rajpipla	...	202	200	198	196
Navsari	...	214	212	210	208

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, March 11.

Bengal Superfine	124/25
Bengal Fine	120/21
Bengal F.G.	118/19
C. P. 1	157/60
C. P. 2	150/51
Amraoti	140/44
Ellichpur	147/48
Berar	140/44
Malkapur	137/39
Khandesh	122/32
Jalna/Sailu	136/38
Burwah/Sanavad	140/41
Khandwa	140/41
Mathia F.G.	112/17
Broach	156/57
Punjab 4 F.	177/81
Punjab 289 F.	204/09
Sindh N. T.	189/94
Ankleshwar/Jagadia	196/99
Surat	201/04
Navsari	209/10
Western Farm	169/74

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 11

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	171	34,201	41,618
Central India	487	189,442	32,391
Barsi and Nagar	37	55,843	106,992
Hyderabad Gaorani		4,183	33,611
Berar	524	128,748	241,006
Central Provinces		30,078	51,959
Total Oomras	1,219	442,495	509,577
Dholera	238	122,140	39,591
N W Provinces		2,155	2,267
Rajputana	126	47,728	9,547
Sind Punjab	825	268,206	413,897
Broach	4,285	162,494	21,609
Coompta & Dharwar	50	14,947	10,009
Westerns Northerns	51	20,292	7,200
Cocoanada		84	12
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	2	2,544	1,391
American		2,578	149,074
Egyptian, African and Sudan	2,516	182,352	236,953
Comilla, Burma and othe rsorts		7	1,170
Total	9,312	1,268,022	1,402,309
Arrived by road to 9th March 1939		265,538	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 9th March

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe		2,099 162,100	148,187
Japan and China		5,370 580,893	335,811
Coast Ports		19,513	38,849
Up-country by Rail		155,364	227,551
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		18,944	14,541
Total		7,469 938,814	765,039

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 10-3-39	3539000	7111000
Receipts Yesterday 10-3-39	22000	35000
Exports to date 10-3-39	2728000	4639000
Stock at Ports 3-3-39	2522000	3144000
Stock at Interior Towns 3-3-39	3093000	2498000
Stock at Liverpool 3-3-39	1005000	1209000
Visible Supply 3-3-39	6726000	7454000
Quantity in sight 3-3-39	7994000	12010000
Quantity out of sight 3-3-39	6903000	7437000

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, March 10.

SAKELS.	
March	12.73+28.
May	12.72+23.
July	12.64+18.
ASHMOUNI	
April	10.36+18.
June	10.41+18.
August	10.43+18.
October	10.16+17.
GIZA	
March	12.74+25.
May	12.71+20.
July	12.72+20.
November	12.55+16.
January	12.55+16.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Br. A/May N. Y. May Rs. 45, Liverpool May Rs. 64 1/4.

Br. J/Aug. N. Y. July Rs. 38 Liverpool July Rs. 53 1/2.

New York Liverpool May 143, July 129, Oct. 137, Dec. 133, Jan. 136.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 11.

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-8-3. London Paris Exchange rate was 3 points up at 176.91. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.69 3/16 London spot silver prices advanced 1/8d to 20 5/8d. and forward quotation improved 1/16d. to 20d. Speculators bought and buyers were satisfied. Later on the market was dull New York spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0/8. Bombay London spot parity was Rs 54-3-6 and forward was Rs 52-12-0 Sovereigns were quoted at Rs 23-10-6. In the local market business was restricted and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

Ready		36 15	0
Chaitra delivery		36 15	3
Chaitra Tejimandi		0 2	3
Vaishakh delivery		36 15	9
Vaishakh Tejimandi		0 3	9

SILVER

Ready		52 13	0
Chaitra delivery		52 9	0
Chaitra Tejimandi		0 6	0
Vaishakh delivery		52 7	0
Vaishakh Tejimandi		0 11	6

LONDON SILVER

London, March 11.

Spot	20-9/16
Forward	20

LONDON GOLD

London, March 11.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7.8.3

LONDON METALS

London, March 10.

Copper	43 17 6
Lead	£15 3 9
Spelter	£14 2 6
Tin	£216 0 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, March 11.

London Market.—

Standard copper cash (buyers) £43-15-0

Standard copper 3 months £44-0-0

Electrolytic copper £49-5-0

Bombay Market—

Yellow metal sheets Rs. 40-4-0

Copper sheets Rs. 50-2-0

Tone:—Steady.

PRECIOUS METALS

Bombay, March 10

The following are the weekly quotations for the Precious Metals:

Platinum 100 per cent Rs. 48 per tola Elephant Brand.

Platinum 97 per cent Rs. 47 per tola Elephant Brand.

Platinum 25 per cent Rs. 14 per tola Anchor Brand.

Iridium 100 per cent Rs. 100 per tola

Palladium 100 per cent Rs. 35 per tola

Osmium 100 per cent Rs. 65 per tola

Ruthenium 100 per cent Rs. 55 per tola

Rhodium 100 per cent Rs. 165 per tola

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, March 10.

April	£10-8-9.
May	£10-10-0.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, March 11.

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	27	7	0
Highest	27	9	0
Lowest	27	7	0
Closing	27	9	0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	28	6	0
Highest	28	7	6
Lowest	28	5	3
Closing	28	6	6
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	22	12	0
Highest	23	2	3
Lowest	22	12	0
Closing	23	1	0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, March 10.

March	151 1/8d.
May	52 5/8d.
March New	49 1/4d.
May New	50 5/8d.
July New	52 1/8d

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, March 10.

May	dol 0.68.
July	dol 0.68 1/8.
September	dol 0.69.

LONDON SUGAR

London, March 10.

May	6s. 3 1/2d.

New York Sugar

New York, March 10.

July	1.88.
September	1.91.
November	1.95.
January	1.89.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, March 11.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Java	15	14	0
Shipment March	5	13	9
Shipment April-June	5	13	0
Shipment July-Sept.	5	12	6
Kesar	16	2	0
Saraya	15	15	0
Java Spot	F	6.45	

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, March 10.

GIZA 1.—	
Spot	7.19+ 4.
March	6.50+ 9.
May	6.50— 0.
GIZA No. 2.—	
March	7.07+10
May	7.10+10.
July	7.15+10.
October	7.15+10.
November	7.15+10.
January	7.16+10.
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.13+ 6.
March	5.99+ 9.
May	6.02+10.
July	6 06+10.
October	5.91+ 9.
January	5.95+ 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 11.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	97/3
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 Loan	98/12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	100/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/12
3 per cent 1963/65	97/9
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	104/10
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	107/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	117/10
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	101/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	104/8

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55	114/11
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cert 1972 B P T	109/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	108/8
5 per cent 1954 M Deb.	117/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	129
6 per cent K P T 1956	129

Tone: Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 11.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying T T 1/6

Bank's buying D D 1/6

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16 to 30th June.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 286 5/8

Bank's buying T T 283 3/8

Bank's buying D D 282 5/8

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,310

Bank's buying T T 1,327

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 3/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 76 3/4

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65 3/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65 1/4

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 47 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 5/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.69.18 10th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 11th instant.

Hongkong/London 1/2 29/32 11th instant.

Shanghai/London 0/8 3/8 11th instant

Java/London 8.81 1/4 11th instant.

London/Paris 176.91 10th instant.

London/Belgium 27.88 1/2 10th instant

London/Switzerland 20.62 3/4 10th instant.

London/Berlin 11.69 1/4 10th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.42 3/8 10th instant.

London/New York 44.69.12 10th instant.

London/Amsterdam 8.83 1/4 10th instant

London/Italy 89.17 10th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold £7-8-3 9th instant.

Gold £7-8-3 10h instant.

Silver London Ready 20 1/2 9th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 5/8 10th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 15/16 9th instant.

Silver London Forward 20 10th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 9th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 10th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 9th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 10th instant

London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 9th instant

London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 10th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1 per cent.

3 months 1 3/4 per cent

6 months 1 3/4 per cent.

Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 10.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	74 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	86 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	99 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	106 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	109 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	113
5 per cent 1942/47	108 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	96
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	70 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	98 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	109 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	44/4 1/2

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on 3rd March, 1939.

1. Demand Liabilities—		
(a) In India	121,86,88,000	
(b) In Burma	6,11,36,000	
2. Time Liabilities—		
(a) In India	103,76,68,000	
(b) In Burma	4,34,71,000	
3. Cash—		
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—		
(a) In India	4,89,20,000	
(b) In Burma	87,000	
(ii) Burma Notes—		
(a) In India	33,000	
(b) In Burma	16,79,000	
(iii) Rupee Coin—		
(a) In India	66,78,000	
(b) In Burma	56,000	
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—		
(a) In India	32,27,000	
(b) In Burma	38,000	
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	11,03,96,000	
5. Advances—		
(a) In India	119,08,59,000	
(b) In Burma	4,79,41,000	
6. Bills discounted—		
(a) In India	6,84,99,000	
(b) In Burma	29,62,000	

LONDON SPELTER

London, March 11.

Spelter Hard (Indian Brand) Feb. closed.

Small Movement In Share Bazar

STEEL SHARES LOSE EARLY GAINS

Cotton Shares Idle

BOMBAY: March 11.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was quiet with a limited business and U. S. Steel shares closed at a decline of dol. 1/4 at 64-3/8.

The local market opened fairly steady and in the absence of any important selling prices gradually rallied with short covering. The activity was confined to Tata Steel shares, while other Sections were idle with a restricted business.

Later on towards the close there was nervous selling by longs on reports of unconfirmed reports of resignation of the Congress President.

Thus most of the improvement was lost and the tone was unsettled. It appears that speculators are cautious and are not inclined to increase risks.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,170 and after declining to Rs. 1,165 prices advanced to Rs. 1,202-8. Later on prices eased off to Rs. 1,180.

As pointed out before the market is moving in irregular fashion. There is absence of short interest which is a weak point and at present prices seem to grind within a comparatively narrow range.

Cotton Mill shares and Hydro-Electric issues are neglected with a limited business.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, March 11.

100	Ahmd. Advance	380	0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	845	0
100	CENTURY	221	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	216	8
100	COLABA	115	8
100	Cooria	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	308	12
1	E. D Sassoon	0-3-3	
100	Finlay	98	8
100	GOKAK	134	8
1.000	Hindustan	1,705	0
100	Indore	46	8
100	Khatau	105	0
100	KOHINOOR XD.	236	8
250	Laxmi	480	0
25	Madras United	35	0
100	Morarji	115	0
250	Model	51	8
50	MYSORE	89	0
200	NEW GREAT	217	0
100	Oosmanshahi	40	0
100	PHOENIX	222	8
25	Sassoon Silk	68	0
1,000	Sholapur	3,100	0
50	SIMPLEX	71	8
100	SWADESHI	215	0
100	Swan	98	0
500	Vishnu	1,115	0
1.000	Westerns	860	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	114	8
25-50	Central	33	0
500	Imperial	1,535	0
125-500	Imp. Contv.	370	0
50-100	Imp. XD	139	4
100	Reserve Bank	112	12
5	Unions	5	13

CEMENTS

100	Associated	113	0

INSURANCE

100	Empire	685	0
15-100	Jupiter	12	8
20	Mercantile	53	0
15-75	New India	35	6
200	Oriental	4.250	0
10-50	Vulcan	7-3-6	

ELECTRIC

100	Ah. Old	137	8
1,000	ANDHRA	1,420	0
10	Ajmer	11	8
50	Bombay Tram	126	4
100	Bombay Suburban	142	8
10	Broach	9	12
100	Karachi	190	0
100	Poona	172	8
100	Surat	167	8
100	TATA HYDRO	151	8
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,272	8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij XD	941	4
100	C. Provinces	100	12
100	Dh Baramati	103	12
100	Gujarat	96	8
100	Mandra Bhon	101	8
100	Pachora Jamner	95	8
100	Sara Serajganj	99	0
500	Tapti Valley	760	0

MININGS

9	Burma Corpn. XD	6	4
8sh.	Indian Copper	2	1
10	India Iron and Steel	30	
10	Shivrajpur	40	
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1180	
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	256	

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	327	
10	Air Services	8	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	176	
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	840	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	213	0
125	B. BURMA	436	0
50	BOMBAY Conty	148	2
8sh	Petrol	3	8
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	80	0
100	2nd BLEACHING	124	
50	Ind. Invest Trust	42	0
100	I. Radio Defd	390	0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380	0
100	Port Canning	67	12
30	Premier Con.	62	
15	Scindia	18	
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	39	8

PREFERENCE

5-1/2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,495	0
6	p. c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F)	74	8
5	p.c. Central India (T. F.)	564	0
6¼	p.c. Prem Const 1st.	107	4
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	147	8
7¼	p.c. Tata Power	1,543	12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	210	0
7	1/4 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	157	
7	p.c. Vishnu	717	8

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p. c. Andhra Valley	102	2
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105	10
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	51	0
7	p. c Sholapur	80	0
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	106	6

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, March 11.

Bombay Dyeing (842/8) 840 841 840 847 845

Century (220) 219 221 220 221

Central India (216) 215 216 217 216/8

Kohinoor (236/8) 236 237 236/8

New Great (215/8) 213 216 217

Simplex (71) 71 72 71/8

Swadeshi (216) 214 215 216 215

Associated Cement (113/8) 113 114 113/4 113

Andhra (1410) 1420

Tram. Ord. (126/4 126/8

Tata Hydro (157) 157/8

Tata Power (1273/12) 1270 1275 1273 1272/8

T. Steel Dfd. (1186/4) 1170 1165 1180 1202/8 1177 1180

T. Steel Ord. (257/8) 258 254 257 261 259 260 256

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (157/12) 157/12 158 157/4

Bellapur (174) 174/8 176

B Steam (213) 213

B Burma (436) 434 437 436

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, March 10.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Del.
Electric Bond Common	12
Int. Tel. and Tel (Foreign)	10
Int. Tel. and Tel 4 1/2 per cent 1952	72
American Tel. and Tel	166 1/2
Western Union Telg.	23 1/8
New York Central	20 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio	40
Amrex Corporation	26 3/8
Texas Corporation	44 1/2
Union Carbon and Carbide	86 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	58
6 1/2 per cent Japanese 1954	79
4 per cent Delaware and Hudson 1943	70
3 1/4 per cent Amr. Tel and Tel. 1961	106
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	100
Con. Mining and Smelting of Canada	59
United States Steel	64 3/8
United States Steel Pref.	120 1/8
Ludlum Steel	24
Republic Steel	22
Anaconda Copper Mining	29
Int. Nickel of Canada	54 1/2
General Motors	51 1/2
General Electric	42 5/8
Lockheed	38
Consolidated Oil	8 5/8
Phillips Petroleum	41
Socony	13 1/4
Chase National Bank	33 1/2
National City Bank	26 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1951	86

Turnover 1 1/4 million shares. Market steady U.S. Steel shipped 677994 tons of finished steel in February.

STERLING PURCHASES

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 10th March 1939, amounted to £.3,125,000

SUGAR MARKET

BOMBAY, March 10.

Our Sugar Market for Java sugar ruled steady in the beginning of the week, prices fluctuating within very narrow limits. However, during the middle and latter part of the week, the market ruled firm and prices on the whole advanced by about 3 to 5 annas per cwt. due to further advance of 15 cents (in two instalments of 5 and 10 cents) in 'Niwas' limits. It was reported that Java Market ruled firm during the week and exporters in Java had done good business for India during the week.

Our Sugar Market for Indian Sugars ruled steady during the early part and firm during the latter part of the week and prices advanced by about 2 annas per cwt. due to small stocks and limited arrivals of Indian Sugars, Calcutta Market ruled firm with higher tendency Receipts of Indian Sugars in Bombay during the month of February 1939, estimated at about 75169 bags as compared with 1,31,734 and 61425 bags during the same month in 1937 and 1938 respectively.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 40,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

	Per Cwt. Rs.
Fine White Java Sugar:—	
Ready	15-13-0 F.B.H.
S. S. 'Hope Crest'	5-14-6 Conf. Terms.
Shipment March	5-14-0
Shipment March	5-14-0
Shipment April-May-June	5-15-0
Shipment July-Aug-Sept.	5-12-6
Shipment Octo-December	5-12-5
Britania Sugar:—Ready Rs.	16-19-6
Indian Sugars:—Ready R.s	15-11-0 to 16-2-0

Tone:—Steady.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B 1065

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1939

Saturday's Open Session

Jawahar's Impassioned Appeal

Details Of Open Session Proceedings

DISCUSSION ON PROPOSAL TO POSTPONE PANT'S RESOLUTION

TRIPURI: March 11.

Pandit Pant in his speech explained that Mr. Aney's resolution sought to refer the first resolution passed by the Subjects Committee to the All-India Congress Committee. The delegates might recall that the resolution referred to statements made during the presidential election. The delegates had the fullest authority to decide whether the matter should be discussed in the open session now or be referred to the All-India Congress Committee for disposal. So far as he himself was concerned, he was in agreement with Mr. Aney's proposal. Everyone was at present anxious about Rastrapathi's health, and everyone was anxious that he should recover as soon as possible.

If Mr. Aney's proposal was accepted, it was possible to remove the President immediately to hospital at Jubbulpore (renewed shouts of no, no and "withdraw the resolution" from a section of the House).

It was also the wish of all leaders that the resolution should be referred to the All-India Congress Committee and not discussed in the open session.

SIGNAL OF OUTBURST

Maulana Azad then put the motion to the House, and after counting hands twice, declared Mr. Aney's proposal had been carried by a clear majority. This was the sign for uproarious scenes. Following the declaration of result of voting on Mr. Aney's proposal, there were repeated shouts of "No, no, withdraw" from a section of the House, which were more or less confined to the Bengal delegates enclosure. The uproar increased in vigour, and within a few minutes, that section of the delegates and some visitors found their way into the open gangway in front of the rostrum. "Inquilab Zindabad." "Sarat Chandra Bose ki Jai." "Subhas Babu ki Jai." These slogans were raised by the crowd that had gathered and continued to rent the air as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru stood up to explain that if they demanded a pool on Mr. Aney's proposal, it could be done only to-morrow in the Subjects Committee Pandal. His voice was drowned in the uproar, but still he persisted. Other leaders came on the rostrum and hurried consultations were held. But the recalcitrant crowd continued to shout and everytime Pandit Nehru attempted to speak there were renewed shouts, making it impossible for the Pandit to proceed.

JAWAHAR BOWS TO AUDIENCE

The vast gathering outside those gathered in front of the rostrum were, however, sitting in perfect order. The impasse continued for over an hour, Pandit Jawaharlal all the while standing in front of the microphone. He bowed more than once in appeal to the crowd before him, but they did not respond and continued to stand and shout, some shaking their clenched fists at him.

At last, Mr. Sarat Bose again came to the microphone and asked the crowd to sit down, which they did and later, on his appeal went back to the enclosure. Pandit Nehru again came to the microphone and amidst confusion, started again to address the gathering.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, whose patience appeared to be nearly exhausted was heard talking to Mr. Sarat Bose excitedly. Pandit Jawaharlal persisted in addressing the gathering and after a few minutes appeared to have got control over the situation. The uproar subsided gradually and excepting for occasional interruptions, the entire audience settled down

FERVENT APPEAL FOR DISCIPLINE

After a few minutes, there was complete order, and in perfect silence the vast gathering heard one of the most impassioned and feeling speeches from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, whose voice was faltering and who was brimming over with feeling. He made a supreme appeal for discipline, and chastised the recalcitrant delegates repeatedly reminding them that they had done the greatest injury to the Congress by their exhibition of temper and indiscipline.

Pandit Nehru, who spoke in all for about 45 minutes, both in Hindustani and English, said: "I am afraid I have tried the patience of the House for a long time now. I did not come here to make a speech or discuss this or that question. You will remember that votes were taken on Mr. Aney's resolution and Mau-

(Continued on page 9, col. 1)

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan taking tea during the interval of the A. I. C. C. Meeting.

SEC. 144 IN KALIPATNAM

50 Women Arrested After Lathi Charge

VISHNUDUTT NAGAR, March 11.

Telegraphic information has been received by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, that 50 women were arrested, following a lathi charge on women Satyagrahis, in the village of Kalipatnam in West Godavari District, in connection with the Satyagraha campaign launched by the peasants against the zamindar of Kalipatnam.

It may be recalled, that the tenants of the zamindar of Kalipatnam are offering Satyagraha for some time, as a protest against his attempts to eject them from his lands.

An order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. was promulgated by the authorities, for defying which, lathi charge and arrests are reported to have been made.

The Hon. Mr. T. Prakasam, Madras Minister, to whom the matter has been referred, has promised to intervene.

Mr. Annapurniah, an A.I.C.C. member from Andhra, in a statement to the Press, condemns the "ruthless repression by the police", and congratulates the brave peasantry for their heroic struggle.—United Press Special.

Civic Welcome For Returned Exile

KARACHI, March 11.

Moulvi Obedullah, who recently returned from his exile in Arabia, was given a civic welcome this evening by the Karachi Municipality.—United Press.

DOABA POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Assures Subhas Bose Of Their Full Support Against Imperialism

LAHORE, March 11.

The Doaba Political Conference held in Una Tehsil (Jullundur district) adopted a resolution expressing the strong determination of the people of the Doaba not to tolerate the imposition of the unwanted Federal Scheme under any conditions and assuring Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, of their full support in the struggle that may be launched by the Congress to combat the measure of the British Imperialism to foist the obnoxious scheme on the country.—United Press.

Anti-Praja Mandal Work In Baroda?

(From A Correspondent)

NAVSARI, March 12.

As the Working Committee of the Baroda Praja Mandal declared recently that the reforms announced by the Government were unsatisfactory and unacceptable. It is believed that propaganda has secretly been started to secure signatures to counteract Praja Mandal declaration.

One prominent Baroda pleader came from Navsari on Friday with a memorandum to get citizens' signatures and on Saturday morning Mr. Seth's agent, it is understood, tried to secure signatures with the result that after a day's work he could get only four signatures.

ASSAM TRIBES

Ministry To Nominate Member To Upper Chamber?

SHILLONG, March 11.

The "United Press" reliably understands that the Assam Ministry has taken up the question of securing tribal representation, which has hitherto been nil in the Assam Council, by nominating one among the community as a member of the Upper House, and the choice is likely to fall on Mr. Bhim Bhor Deuri, who arrived here on Thursday last.

The Council, which at present consists of 21 members including three nominated, will thus become a House of 22, the maximum number allowed under the India Act which provides for nomination by the Governor of persons not few than three and not more than four.

Other members include 10 representing general constituencies six Muslims and two Europeans.—United Press.

TO PREVENT COMMUNAL RIOTS

U. P. Government's New Policy

The U. P. Government are likely to launch a new policy to deal with communal outbreaks in the province. The Government, it is stated, propose to improve on the idea of punitive police for affected areas by imposing collective fines on the community responsible for the riots.

The policy was tentatively put forward by the Premier at a meeting of the citizens of Benares where he had gone to study the riot situation first hand.

DR. BHAGWAN DAS'S VIEW

Interviewed in this connection Dr. Bhagwan Das said:

"At a conference of the citizens of Benares, hurriedly called in the Town Hall, the Premier, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, evolved a very valuable idea out of the discussions and suggestions, namely, that communal responsibility should be enforced for communal rioting. If this idea is embodied in administrative measures and executive orders and each community as a whole is compelled to make good the losses of the other by means of heavy fines imposed on each to maintain for a certain period the families of those killed, to pay for the treatment of those who are wounded, to maintain their families while they the under treatment, and to compensate for losses by loot and arson, then there is every reason to believe that these communal outbreaks will be effectively stopped and the malignant activities of fanatics will be sterilised."

AN EXAMPLE

Dr. Bhagwan Das earnestly hoped that Government would work out the idea in detail and give effect to it as early as possible. He also hoped that a preliminary notification to the effect that such measures were under contemplation would be issued immediately. He was sure that the deterrent effect of it would become visible at once.

Dr. Bhagwan Das pointed out that the U.P. Government would, by such a measure, set an example for all provinces to copy. The principle is the same as that of punitive police, which has already been accepted and worked from time to time. Under the new proposal, instead of areas, communities would be held responsible.—"Pioneer".

REORGANIZING PRINCES CHAMBER

New Standing Committee To Consist Of 35 Members

NEW DELHI, March 11.

A much larger and more representative body will replace the present Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes under the scheme of reorganisation of the Chamber which is understood to have been generally approved by the meeting of the Princes held to-day and awaits the approval of the full meeting of the Chamber beginning on Monday.

The scheme is the outcome of deliberations of the recent Bombay meeting of Princes and Ministers and further discussions that have continued since then. The new Standing Committee will consist of 35 members instead of the present eleven.

It will be appointed in accordance with a system of regional and group representation for States other than the five major ones, namely, Baroda, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Mysore, which will have separate individual representation. Its normal term will be two years. Hitherto the Chamber has elected the Committee without any territorial or other restrictions as regards membership.—A.P.

BURMAH SHELL FILMS SHOWN AT SHOLAPUR

(From A Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Mar. 11.

A nice function took place in Prabhat Talkies on Tuesday morning under the joint auspices of the Advanced Instructional Association and the local Burmah Shell agents.

Distinguished men of the city, including pleaders, doctors, merchants, Government and Mill officers motor owners, press representatives and dealers and consumers of various products controlled by the Burmah Shell Company were present.

The programme consisting of the exhibition of six different Burmah Shell films mainly dealing with Lubricating, Kerosene oil mines, Motor mechanics, etc., extended over nearly ten hours.

The special efforts of Mr. Wahab, Burmah Shell Inspector and Mr. Patwardhan, Proprietor of the Prabhat Talkies, coupled with the hearty co-operation of all the local Burmah Shell agents made for the success of the function.

LANDLORDS MOBILIZE

Resolution For Open Session Of Conference

RAJKOT, March 12.

The Executive Council of the Cutch, Kathiawad and Gujarat Girashiya Association at its meeting to-day considered the resolutions to be presented before the open session commencing on March 13.—A. P

OM MANDALI AGITATION IN KARACHI

Satyagraha Suspended On Assurance Of Ministers

KARACHI, March 11.

Demonstrators numbering over 10,000 and including ladies marched in a procession to the Secretariat, in contravention of the Government ban, this afternoon, to record their protest against the Om Mandali and demand its abolition.

Sadhu T. L. Vasvani accompanied by 25 Satyagrahis headed the procession with a view to offer Satyagraha and court arrest. The progress of the procession throughout the route was marked by extraordinary scenes of enthusiasm, large crowds of people cheering the Satyagrahis and shouting slogans "Down with Om Mandali".

As the procession neared the people in thousands standing on both sides of the road grew frantic and raised slogans of "Down with the Government". The police stopped the procession when the Hindu Ministers, Mr. Nichaldas and Mr. Dialmal Daulatram appeared on the scene.

Peace talks started between Sadhu Vasvani and the Ministers in the middle of the road. Eventually the Ministers gave in writing that the Government would take action against the Om Mandali within one week and remove all males from the Mandali. The terms were accepted and the Satyagraha suspended.—United Press.

CONGRESS M. L. A. SUBMITS RESIGNATION

Dissatisfied With Madras Ministry's Labour Policy

MADRAS, Mar. 7.

To demand the withdrawal of the serious prosecutions launched against several worker in connection with the five which broke out in the Western India Match Factory, at Tiruvottiyur or the 8th ultimo and to consider the present political situation, arising out of Mahatma Gandhi's fast a special general body meeting of the Union was held yesterday in the mango tope in front of the factory and was addressed by Messrs. S. Guruswami General Secretary, All-India Railway Men's Federation and G. Krishnamurthy, M.L.A. General Secretary, M. and S.M. Railway Employees' Union. Mr. P. R. K. Sarma, M.L.A. President of the Union, presided.

Mr. G. Krishnamurthy said that the Labour members in the Assembly, who all belonged to the Congress Party found it impossible to do any useful service for the workers. The Ministry had wasted the two years they had been in office as far as the interests of workers were concerned. They had been patching up disputes or making declarations without tackling seriously and systematically the root cause of the troubles. They had not done any work of a lasting character for promoting industrial peace or safeguarding the interests of the workers. He had, therefore, decided to resign and seek re-election. He had submitted his resignation to the Leader of his party more than a month ago. He added that he had been asked to wait for a while before taking the serious step.—"Indian Express."

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE HAND OF POWER*

OUR BOATS/ GONE/
UP ON DECK/ USE THEIR BOATS/ WE'LL FIGHT OUR WAY CLEAR/
ARE WE LEAVIN' TH' GOLD?
CLEAR TH' DECKS FIRST/ THEN WE CAN BRING UP TH' GOLD ------ AND THEY CAN'T STOP US/
I CAN'T HOLD 'EM FOR LONG.. WHERE ARE YOUR GUNS?
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